

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 276

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## CANADA WARNS YOUTH AGAINST USE OF ALCOHOL

Provinces Sell Intoxicants but Schools Advocate Total Abstinence

## LIQUOR FLOUTS LAW DESPITE LENIENCY

Officials Deplore Prevalence of Bootlegging—Dry System Fair Trial

To clarify one of the paramount issues of the presidential campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR offers a series of 18 articles, showing the fallacy of some criticisms of prohibition, presenting some of the latest news, social and economic aspects, recording instances of its proven worth and giving reasons why it should be strengthened rather than modified.

The following article, the seventh in the series, presents the latest results of first-hand investigation as to just how the systems of liquor sale and control in Canada work, and furnishes a basis for judging the worth of the proposal that the same system be adopted in the United States. Other articles on the Canadian system will appear soon.

BY RICHARD L. STROUT

OTTAWA, Ont.—David Malcolm is a small boy studying in one of the schools of this city, where the government liquor sale system is in force. A good deal has been written on the economic side, in contrasting the United States prohibition with the Ontario system of government sale, and also on the legal side, and the comparative difficulties of law enforcement.

But David Malcolm illustrates another aspect of the question. This is the problem arising when the government of a province, state or nation takes the manufacturer of alcohol into partnership and acts as middleman between brewer and consumer.

The teacher of David's class has just been discussing a text called "The Health Book," authorized by G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Education, and compiled by two professors of the University of Toronto. David has been going on about the government of a province, state or nation takes the manufacturer of alcohol into partnership and acts as middleman between brewer and consumer.

The first effect of alcohol, says the book, is to lessen self-control, if taken "even in small degrees." The chapter includes all the rest of those attacks against alcohol which are commonly accepted as accurate by authorities over the world. David is struck by one quotation from the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, that "the industry of alcohol is a very bad thing, indeed, and that he should leave it alone."

Education Against Alcohol

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## Chicago's Board of Trade to Add Stocks to Lists

Brings Move for Exchange in Middle Western States Nearer Completion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Establishment of a new Western stock exchange moved a step nearer consummation when a committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, which for decades has been the world's leading grain market, recommended an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of adding stocks to its list of commodities dealt in. It put on cotton a few years ago.

In making the decision it was pointed out that Chicago is destined to become one of the leading financial centers of the world. The middle West and Mississippi Valley has a large proportion of the Nation's investors and an extensive population of trained speculators.

With its machinery for handling grain trading, the board has all the physical equipment necessary for handling stock sales. It is said at the board, its members have staffs of brokers and clerks familiar with this line of work. Many grain brokers handle stock accounts for their customers, but in the past they have earned very little from this service because they had to hand the orders over to other brokers on the stock exchanges for execution.

Samuel J. Arnot, president of the board, is to appoint a committee to take charge of the details of establishing the new service. The project may conflict with the Chicago Stock Exchange, as the board plans to trade in "all good stocks" regardless of whether they are listed elsewhere.

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## Call for Color in Eggs Met by Hen Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Atlantic City, N. J.

TEMPERAMENTAL housewives are making it tough for the hen, according to John Weed, secretary of the New Jersey Poultry Exposition and Convention.

"In New England," said Mr. Weed, "housewives feel that brown eggs make richer cakes. In New York and New Jersey, they think eggs should be pure white, while in Pennsylvania it is about 50-50. This makes it hard for the hen and for us. However, by use of better foods we are getting bigger and better eggs, with sufficient variety of color to meet the needs of the most temperamental."

## DAWES SCHEME REVISION IS NOW BEING DISCUSSED

Parker Gilbert Confers With Winston Churchill—Press Comment

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The presence in London of Seymour Parker Gilbert, the American agent-general for German reparations under the Dawes plan, who is said to be conferring with Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on a possible revision of the scheme, is reported in the press here.

Mr. Gilbert is said to be in favor of the reduction of the total German liability (now estimated at from £2,500,000,000 to £3,000,000,000); the obtaining from Germany of a free and voluntary pledge to pay this reduced sum; the abolition of the transfer committee.

According to the Daily Telegraph, Mr. Gilbert himself admits that there is no immediate prospect of a revision by the United States of the various debt-funding agreements with the allies. He also shares the view of British experts that at the present juncture only a very small proportion of the Dawes indemnity could be mobilized as loans in the international money markets, and that even such small loans would have to be floated at a heavy discount.

On the other hand, the British Treasury is inclined to agree with the agent-general for reparations on the advisability of doing away with the transfer clauses of the Dawes plan, if Germany can provide some adequate guarantee by commercialization or by some other means. But such guarantees are still to be discovered. "It is probable that the matter will be discussed again between Mr. Gilbert and the British and other allied treasuries, when the American presidential election is over. For the time being, the whole question must remain in suspense."

## COMMITTEE FOR AFRICAN UNION COMPLETES REPORT

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The commission, under Sir E. Hilton Young, which is inquiring into the proposals for a closer union among Kenya Colony, Tanganyika, northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Uganda, with a view to forming something like a United States of East Africa, has now completed its report.

Its recommendations will be presented to Parliament next month. They concern the future government for countries with 12,000,000 inhabitants scattered over millions of square miles of undeveloped territory with vast natural resources.

Sir George Schuster, one of the members of the commission, has left for India where he becomes one of the financial members of Lord Irwin's Government.

## The Presidents of Europe

Unusual Discretionary Powers Are Now Exercised by President Antanas Smetona of Lithuania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lithuania, like Poland, was a Grand Duchy of the old Russian Empire, but since becoming one of the Baltic republics its course of governmental development has been considerably different from Poland's. The Lithuanians have entrusted their President, Antanas Smetona, with much power and authority, and there is probably none of the European republics in which the Chief Executive is more a force in the Government.

Hereafter the Lithuanian Chief Magistrate will be elected by "special representatives of the nation," the words used in the revised constitution of May 25, 1928, and after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent the term will be for seven years. He appoints and can dismiss the entire Cabinet. He also appoints and dismisses all officers, whose chief he is, and has also the appointment and dismissal of many other officials.

## Has Right of Veto

The pardoning power is vested in the President, as well as the restoration of civil rights. He can dissolve the national Legislature, and when it is not sitting may promulgate laws, which remain in effect until the next session of the Parliament, called in Lithuania the Seimas. He has the

## OCEAN AIR LINE PLAN OUTLINED BY DR. ECKENER

Investment of \$14,000,000 by American Capitalists Now Under Discussion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—American investment of \$14,000,000 in a transatlantic airship company which would undertake to establish regular service between the United States and Germany is being discussed with financiers and wealthy individuals here by Dr. Hugo Eckener, designer and commander of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin, according to Dr. Eckener.

Dr. Eckener's announcement was made here following a series of receptions at which he and his officers and passengers were guests. The formation of the company, he said, would be discussed when he returns to the United States naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J.

While official confirmation was lacking, it was reported in the highest financial circles here that the program to further the transatlantic dirigible company was one of the major factors behind the Graf Zeppelin's flight between Friedrichshafen and Lakehurst.

Dr. Eckener said that an American financier who is personally able to underwrite the proposed venture is actively interested in the project.

## Four Dirigibles Proposed

The proposed operations would call for the use of four dirigibles, larger and faster than the Graf Zeppelin, he added. Two of these dirigibles would be built in the United States Dr. Eckener said, and two would be built in Germany, their total cost being \$8,000,000. The remaining \$6,000,000 he added, would be available for the construction of hangars and terminal facilities at points in Europe and the United States not yet selected. The proposed air line, it was said, would carry freight as well as mail and passengers.

Dr. Eckener would not disclose the name of the American with whom he is negotiating. "Four years ago when I brought the Los Angeles to America," he declared, "I discussed the project for a Zeppelin service between this country and Germany with a very prominent American, who would be able to finance the entire project himself."

"His withdrawal definite approval at that time because he was not an expert on air navigation and wanted further demonstration of the practicability of my plans. This time I hope to convince him, or failing that, some syndicate of financiers."

## Mr. Ford Not Mentioned

No mention of Henry Ford was made in connection with Dr. Eckener's proposed company. It is remembered, however, that when Dr. Eckener piloted the Los Angeles to the United States, he was for some time the guest of the Detroit motorcar manufacturer, who exhibited considerable interest in Dr. Eckener's work. It was reported to be at Dr. Eckener's suggestion that Mr. Ford ordered the construction of the elaborate airship mooring mast at Dearborn, Mich.

In discussing his hopes for the proposed transatlantic service, Dr. Eckener said he expected to make faster time on the Graf Zeppelin's return trip to Friedrichshafen. He expected to start the return journey about Oct. 28, after an exhibition tour of part of the United States which will include Akron, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and, possibly, Chicago.

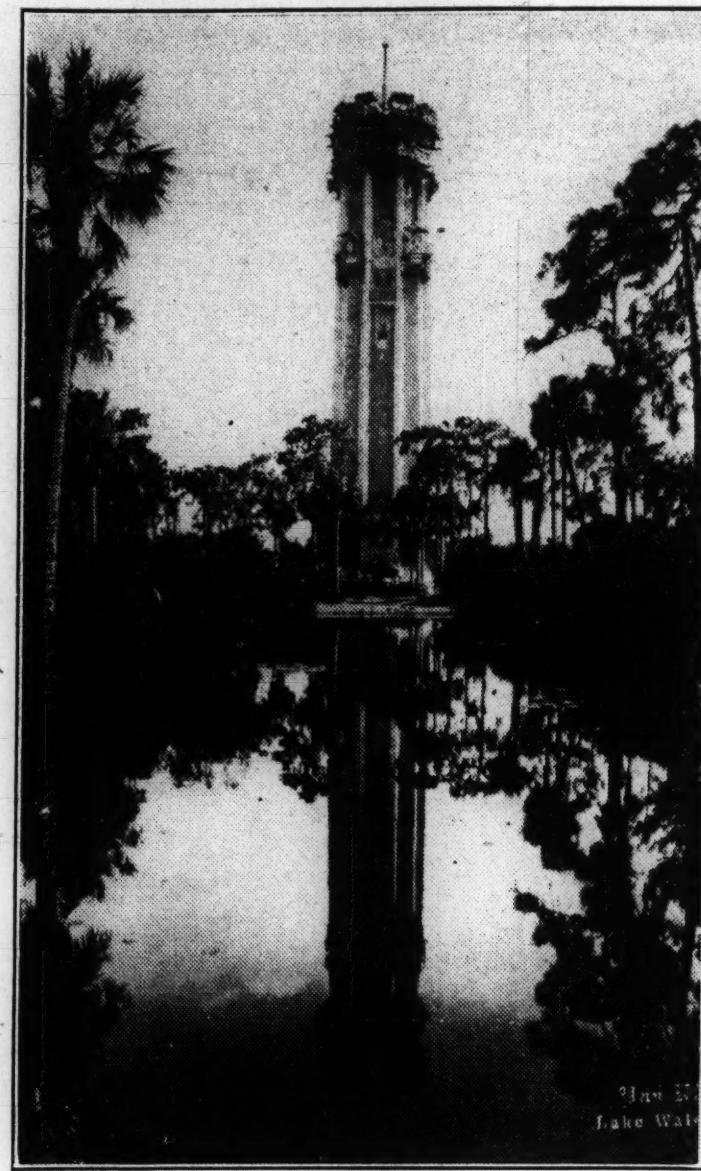
The report is that the damaged horizontal stabilizer were reported to be progressing rapidly at Lakehurst. Refueling of the silver airship has already been started. A total of 25,000 cubic meters of Blau gas will be used to refuel the dirigible.

## Rosendahl Describes Flight

In addition she will carry 30 tons of cargo and 7000 pounds of lubricating oil. The refueling is expected to be completed by Oct. 23 at the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

## Pink Against an Azure Sky



This Campanile on the Shores of Mountain Lake on the Estate of Edward W. Bok in Florida is of Pink Marble and Coquina Rock, Which is Composed of Small Shells. It is 202 Feet High and Will House a Carillon of 61 Bells. The People Call It the "Singing Tower."

## Builder of Florida Carillon Donates It to All the People

Chime of 61 Bells for Edward W. Bok's Campanile Now Being Cast in England by Famous Old Firm of Bell Casters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TAMPA, Fla.—The campanile being built by Edward W. Bok on the green shores of Mountain Lake will house, when complete, one of the finest carillons of the world.

The Singing Tower, the people's name for it, is 202 feet high, with a base 51 feet square. The structure is of pink marble, finished with coquina rock, which is composed of tiny shells, uniquely enchanting in effect under the turquoise skies of Florida. The coquina-marble surface covers a steel framework.

The architect, Melton B. Medary, and the builders, Horace Burrell & Son, have made considerable use of southern material in constructing the tower. Both the "Creole" and the "Etowah" marble, cut to suggest the outlines of bells, came from Georgia quarries.

From its foundation the tower rises in gradually changing form and tapering lines to an octagonal top, 37 feet wide. One of the doors is of brass, hand-wrought by Samuel Yellin.

The tower is surrounded by a moat which, with the planting and the reflection in the pool, will make it one with its surroundings. Its interior will not be open to the public.

For this tower, 61 bells of 48 tons are now being cast at Croydon, in Leicestershire, in the famous old foundry of the Taylor Brothers where for 300 years the great carillons of the world have been cast. Tradition has it that the secret formula for the composition of metals, to give those magic tones for which their bells are known, has been transmitted orally to heads of the house through many generations. The bells are cast at midnight. The craftsmen of Leicestershire will tell you, when there is no vibration in the air, and the old-timers add that a wedding ring always goes into the metal.

The work on Mr. Bok's bells was commenced at the foundry early last year, but the entire set will scarcely be completed before the end of the present year.

The aggregate weight of the 61 bells will be 112,000 pounds, and they will range in size from the little silver-toned 15-pounder to the giant of the carillon, weighing 23,104 pounds.

The cost of the carillon and tower, as estimated at the present stage of the work, approximates \$225,000, though expected to exceed this by many thousands. The duty alone on the bells—if duty must be paid—will amount to \$40,000, it is stated.

And the purpose of this magic tower, carrying matin and evensong (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Europe's Desire for Peace Found in Pact of Paris

Observer From United States Reports Nations Firm on Outlawing of War

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The earnest desire of European nations to avoid future wars was the fundamental reason for their ready acceptance of the Pact of Paris, Prof. William E. Weld of the department of economics, Columbia University, declares in a report just issued here. The report was made by Professor Weld of the Albert Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers, and follows an extended trip abroad during which he visited 15 European countries.

Any proposal which would lessen the possibility of war or make it more difficult to enter into war is highly welcome to European nations, which now entertain a keen dislike of war and its consequences, Professor Weld said.

The report discusses various political conditions in the Balkan states, which it characterizes as "storm clouds." These, however, do not "appear to threaten the near future," it says, "owing either to the unwillingness of the people concerned to declare war until every peaceful method at their disposal has been tried, or to their inability to engage in war because of the depletion of resources resulting from the Great War."

"The Pact of Paris is international in character, but its influence will be against civil war as well as war between nations. Probably in no section of the world will the influence of the agreement to outlaw war be more welcomed than in those areas where war has come most frequently and done so much to hinder progress—in the Balkan states."

## MELLON DEFENDS ECONOMIES OF ADMINISTRATION

Calls Smith's Charges in Sedalia Speech Inaccurate

WASHINGTON (P)—Criticism of federal finance methods and accomplishment voiced by Governor Smith, Democratic presidential nominee, at Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 16, drew prompt fire from Administration spokesmen.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, issued an official statement declaring that Governor Smith's "whole address exhibits the most superficial knowledge of what has actually taken place, and in citing figures he has been guilty of what even the most charitably minded would have to describe as inaccuracies."

Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, challenging the Smith address, asserted that "there is not an individual or business concern in the United States but is paying less money into the Treasury now than in 1921, due to the tax reduction program of the Republican Administration."

## Text of Mellon Statement

Mr. Mellon's statement follows:

"Under ordinary circumstances I would not think it worth while to answer a purely political speech. But in the address delivered at Sedalia, Mo., last night, by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he undertook to challenge my good faith and to accuse me of presenting a false picture to the Nation. He included in this charge the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Undersecretary of the Treasury. In other words, Governor Smith accuses the financial officers of the Government of carrying on a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation, intended to conceal the true picture of the nation's finances."

"This will not do. Before a responsible man makes such a charge he should have a thorough and intimate knowledge of all the facts, and be able to support it with clear and convincing proof. Now, perhaps the most accurate statement in Governor Smith's entire speech is the one in which he said that the fiscal reports of the federal finances were a 'Chinese puzzle' to him. His whole address exhibits the most superficial knowledge of what has actually taken place, and in citing figures he has been guilty of what even the most charitably-minded would have to describe as 'inaccuracies.'"

## Corrects Smith

"Let me begin by correcting Governor Smith's conception of what this Administration understands by economy in government. Economy is not just saving, but wise spending; the elimination of waste; the promotion of efficiency and business-like methods; the building up of a sense of responsibility to the taxpayer on the part of all public servants; the careful management of the Government's finances, as exemplified, for instance, by a policy of steady debt reduction with consequent relief from the heavy burden of interest charges."

"Under such a definition, expenditures might actually increase from year to year and yet the Nation receive an economical and businesslike administration of its public affairs."

"If Governor Smith understood the meaning of economy in government in this sense he would not point the finger of scorn and ridicule at the items of minor savings effected by individuals holding subordinate positions in the Federal Government. For instance, he ridiculed the saving of \$14 by the American Consul at Cacao. It might have occurred to the Governor that the opportunity of saving were probably limited in this small office and that the \$14 represented all that that particular individual could save by the proper administration of his office."

## Criticizes Effort to Ridicule

"Governor Smith thinks that the savings effected by another officer of the Government by turning out lights when they were not needed is fit only for comedy and laughter."

"Doesn't he realize that these examples of minor savings effected by people holding subordinate positions, sometimes in a distant part of the world, are simply proof that the example set by the President at the top has reached down until it has permeated the whole civil service and revolutionized their attitude toward economy in government?"

"It is the best example of the high morale that has been built up under President Coolidge's leadership and nothing that I know of is more convincing."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## Novelties at British Patent Show

Aid Kitchen, Airman and Motorist

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Innovations designed to help to solve some of the problems connected with the home are prominent among those prepared for an exhibition organized by the Institute of Patentees, in London.

Among the machines to aid the cook is one which not only cuts and crimps pies, but seals the edges of the pastry so that the juice or gravy cannot escape into the oven. The machine is so adaptable that it can also be used for decorating iced cakes and similar dainties.

Another device prevents the contents of a saucepan burning, and a knife which, it is claimed, never requires sharpening, will cut bread without making crumbs.

A motorcar novelty invented by a

## Colombia to Consider Prohibition Question

BY UNITED PRESS

Bogota, Colombia

PRESIDENT ABIADIA has summoned a session of Congress for the middle of next month to consider the oil, prohibition, and so-called social defense laws.

The former is the Government's project for the nationalization of Colombia's oil fields. The prohibition project would limit the time and places of sale of alcoholic beverages, and the social defense bill would give the President special powers to combat the alleged "Communist menace" in Colombia.

## FILENE ADVISES POOL BUYING TO THWART CHAINS

Tells Retailers in Chicago This, With Mass Distribution, Provides the Key

CHICAGO—A formula for successful shopkeeping was given Oct. 18 to the retailers of Chicago by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and economist, in addressing the retailers' luncheon of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

"Here is a method I have always found successful," Mr. Filene said in the course of his talk, which was devoted to a discussion of ways the independent merchant can meet the competition of chain stores.

"Advertise largely—courageously—the things that people want and will be helped by owning."

Tell the exact truth in your advertisements, being sure to understate the good qualities of your products. Don't lie! If you must lie, do so without advertising your iniquity."

If you don't sell great quantities by this method, then improve the value of what you are advertising until it is more surely the best value on the market."

If you don't sell greater and greater quantities in this way, then advertise still more courageously."

Reviewing the growth of chain-store retailing, which he said had doubled in volume in the last eight years, Filene advised independent merchants to organize or join one of the several types of buying management associations which can meet the chain store at its strongest point.

## How to Meet Chain Competition

Buying pools and associations of retailers in groups with a central organization will give the independent buying power as strong as that of the chain store, Mr. Filene declared.

"Competing drug stores have formed buying pools, and with no other common interest or control, have met and defeated the competition of chain drug stores," he said. "That has been possible because these stores, under personal ownership and management, had the interest and attention that no hired manager can give, and through this pooled purchasing power, were able to meet competition on a price basis."

"There is no reason why independent retailers in other fields cannot pool their purchasing power in the same manner and have, in addition, the advantage of the economies of mass production, simplification and standardization of stocks, and enforcement of the best merchandising practices worked out by expert management staffs."

"Then with each store under personal management of the owner, such co-operative associations of independents should be able to beat out the other type of chain."

Mass production is the basis of American prosperity and cannot live without mass distribution, said Mr. Filene, pointing out that both depended on low selling cost.

## Cut Costs to Increase Volume

"Industry has begun to realize that it must produce for consumers as well as products," he said. "From purely selfish reasons, therefore, modern business is forced to reduce costs and pass the major share of this saving to the consuming public in the form of higher wages and through lower retail prices."

"In other words we must increase the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar so we can operate on a mass production basis. The retailers' part in this program is to place orders in such great quantities that these orders can be produced under the very great saving of mass production. This makes possible a

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

## BUSINESS BOARD TO BAR POLITICS FROM INDUSTRY

Group of 25 Appointed by President Advocated as Legislative Guide

## ECONOMIST DECLARES IT WOULD CUT WASTE

Personnel Would Comprise Men High in Business and of Proved Integrity

A permanent commission composed of 25 of the most prominent business men in the United States, to be chosen by the President, is advocated by Fred I. Kent of New York, international banker and economist, as a means of "guiding legislators in their acts which have to do with industrial regulation."

Addressing members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in Boston, Mr. Kent asserted that with such a commission "matters that are economic and not political could be taken out of politics and considered upon their merits."

Mr. Kent was the first national president of the American Institute of Banking, and its still a recent of that organization. During the war he was director of the foreign exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, and later was a member of the Reparations Commission abroad.

From thus combining the knowledge and experience of practical legislators with that of practical business men, would come, Mr. Kent believed, a lowering of taxes, through elimination of waste; lower costs of living, through proper curtailment and encouragement of industry; better cohesion among the industries themselves; and not least, a furthering of international peace by developing ways and means to maintain production and employment.

## Might Eliminate Bureaucracy

Further, Mr. Kent believes that such a commission eventually would supersede the Federal Trade Commission, and "naturally through its own activities, eliminate the necessity of innumerable Government bureaus."

"Membership upon such a commission would soon come to be a business man's greatest ambition," said Mr. Kent. "The selection of such members, being by extra service in the government, would be based entirely on an effective line of work in each particular line, together with a broad understanding of the country's needs, it would arouse the ambition of many able men to make a national name for themselves by extra service in the chosen lines of endeavor with the hope that they might be appointed to the commission."

"A means under which effective power could be given to such a commission, without interfering with the proper powers of regular legislators might be to require a two-thirds majority in Congress in order to make effective the passage of any bill which the commission opposed. As such a condition might require a constitutional amendment, it is very probable that some means that would be more simple to put into operation could be found that would be just as effective."

"It might be, for instance, that such a commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate could be called upon by congressional committees for reports and opinions on any measures affecting industry, regulatory or otherwise, that came before Congress. Such reports prepared in detail by a commission of this character could be set up in such manner that they would furnish a foundation for understanding on the part of the people as to just where their greatest interest lay."

## An Aid to Legislation

"If matters of this kind were considered by a non-partisan group of men whose life work was known to the people and carried their confidence, it could be expected that the force of public opinion that would be engendered by the recommendations of the commission would result in defeating untoward legislation and in effecting needed legislation."

"Such a commission being non-partisan and not being affected by political changes in presidential elections, its activities would have a tendency to remove from politics a large number of important matters having to do with business and industrial relations and thereby allow their prompt settlement instead of subjecting them to the delays that are certain to follow the consideration of such subjects in connection with the backing and filling of politics."

"The difficulties of agriculture in the United States, for instance, have been more to non-production of politics into the consideration of agricultural relief than to any other single cause."

"If a commission such as that outlined had been able to pass upon much of the unfortunate state and congressional legislation which has become law, that has resulted in adding to the distress of the farmer, many of his troubles would never have materialized."

"Every consideration of the farm problem so far has had to give way to compromises. A perfect plan which lacks votes is always considered in politics as less valuable than a plan made up of unsound compromises that will carry votes, as it is easier to compromise with opponents than to convert them."

## As an Aid to Peace

In further outlining some of the duties of such a commission, Mr. Kent continued: "All legislative problems having to do with industrial regulation of every character should be submitted to this commission for its consideration. If



would work closely in touch with every principal department of government. His contacts with the Army and Navy Departments would develop an accord and understanding between them that would result in great saving in Government expenditure during times of peace and still greater saving during times of war.

"Preparation for protection in case of war by means of the co-ordination of industry for the benefit of the people during times of peace, and by developing ways and means to maintain production and employment, would drive nations away from war, whereas preparation through the building of armaments drives nations into war.

"No conceivable harm," Mr. Kent concluded, "could arise from a commission of such men whose instructions were to find a way to make themselves valuable to the people of the United States by providing a means under which their knowledge and experience could be utilized to stabilize industry, lay upon a growing scale, and through the establishment of a system of co-ordination between industry and the army and navy and such other departments of government as proved to be advisable."

#### Mass Production Changing

Cyrus S. Ching, industrial relations manager of the United States Rubber Company, declared that contrary to the popular belief that modern industrial methods are making factory labor more machine-tending positions, the United States is "already passing out of a state where mass production is an identical article by the same method over any length of time is a profitable undertaking."

Mr. Ching asserted that this country is "leaving the industrial era when mass production held full sway and entering a period of merchandising production," where each individual employee is required to be "on his toes," where employee efficiency depends in large part upon each individual knowing where the management is headed and where there is a common goal.

At the business meeting of the convention Frederick H. Page of Greenfield, Mass., was re-elected president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

#### PLANT REGISTRATION BACKED BY GARDENERS

GREENWICH, Conn. (P)—At the business session of the National Association of Gardeners, in convention session here, the members indorsed the plan of national plant registration. Dr. H. J. Moore of New York, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, was the principal speaker and told the association members of the methods used in Canada for plant registration.

Indorsement was also given to an alliance of horticultural interests into the United Horticulturists. Members of the association were the guests at luncheon at the home of Samuel Sloan, at Harrison, N. Y. After an inspection of the grounds and gardens, they made a brief trip by automobile to various garden spots in the vicinity of Greenwich.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Boston, talk on "A Fair Trial Spots of the Trust Profession," by Harry E. Wilson Jr., Vice-President, Bankers Trust Company of New York, Hotel Bellevue, 6.

Addresses by Franklin W. Fort, Carroll L. Beedy and B. Loring Young, before Boston City Club members and guests, motion picture entertainment, Boston City Club, 8.

Lecture in series given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Division of University Extension in co-operation with the Public Library of the City of Boston, "A Tale of the Ancient Whalesmen," by Chester S. Howland, Lecture Hall, Public Library, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch, Gymnastic Class, 8:30.

Three, 7:45, Fencing Club, Fencing Room, 7.

Young Men's Division Period on the Gym floor, 7:45.

Public lectures by Prof. Emil Bronner, auspices Harvard University, Farner Room, Andover Hall, 8.

Dinner and dance, National Laundry Owners' Association, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens Association, Members' Night, Highland Club, 8 p. m.

Reception to Mrs. Frances G. Curtis, new president of the Women's City Club, clubhouse, 8:30 to 10.

Regular meeting, Rotary Club of Cambridge, Riverbank Court Hotel, 6 p. m.

**Musical**

Jordan Hall—Luther Emerson, baritone, 8:15.

**Theaters**

Copley—"The Bellamy Trial," 8:30.

Shubert—"The Queen's Taste," 8:15.

Hollis—"Take the Air," 8:15.

Penway—"Wings" (film).

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

First regular monthly meeting and luncheon, Boston City Federation, open meeting at which delegates, associate members and friends are welcome, program presented by the president and vice-president, roll call and "one-minute greetings," presentation of department work, report on the musical program, Hotel Statler, luncheon 1, meeting following, many speakers, including Governor Fuller have been invited.

West Roxbury Citizens Association, Glee Club of the Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10 a. m.

Office, National Laundry Owners' Association, Hotel Statler.

Harvard University, Public lecture by French by Prof. Paul Hazard, Emerson D. 5.

Meeting, Boston Council of Social Agencies, talk on "The Radio Station," Ralph L. Harlow, Twentieth Century Club, 12:30.

**Musical**

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

**Exhibitions**

The Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Exhibit of 320 dolls, representing the history of the American doll of historic interest. Animal and ethnological exhibits. Open free, 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5. Mildred E. Manter, director, Huntington Avenue.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, 10 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance Tuesday and Friday, 11 to 12 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free. Folk Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge. Open week-days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy  
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## BANKERS DRAW UP SAFEGUARDS FOR INVESTORS

### Suggest Ways and Means to Put Investment Trusts in Proper Light

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Charles D. Dickey of Philadelphia, chairman of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, in a report to the seventeenth annual convention of the association held at state authorities should have the power to investigate and prosecute investment companies of a doubtful character.

Aside from giving state authorities power in the matter, the committee declared that the principal purpose of any sound form of regulation should be, primarily, "to assist the investor in distinguishing good companies from bad ones."

"Our general conclusions," the report said, "are that we are distinctly opposed to any legislation which will provide a form of standard which unreliable managements may comply with and thereby use as a cloak to gain public confidence. We are opposed to legislation which hampers honest and able managements and precludes them from legitimate and profitable fields. We favor, either by leadership, custom or regulation, establishment of the practice of furnishing investors and prospective investors information which will enable them to judge the management and to know what to expect."

**Demand Source of Earnings**

The committee held that investment companies should give out audited balance sheets and statements of earnings either annually or semi-annually, and that these should show the source of the earnings and whether the market value of the investments is above or below book value as shown on the balance sheet.

Managements of investment companies, the committee declared, should be required to disclose in their prospectus a complete list of officers and directors, an outline of plan of capitalization, whether the securities offered are secured by any lien, whether there is any existing lien upon the assets, what restrictions, if any, exist regarding investment powers of the management, and whether audited statements will be published and, if so, how frequently, and to what extent information will be released.

Reduction of the Federal Corporation Income Tax until it accords with nearly with that of the normal tax on individual incomes was urged in the report of the committee on taxation, headed by Carroll J. Waddell of Philadelphia, chairman. The committee also recommended further reduction of individual income taxes so that the tax of taxation caused by war conditions

may be restored to peace-time levels as rapidly as possible.

Immediate repeal of the Federal Estate Tax also was urged by the committee.

#### Other Tax Recommendations

The committee recommended elimination of both items of capital gains and capital losses for purposes of the income tax and the exemption of interest on bonds, notes and other obligations of American corporations from the tax on non-resident aliens from application of the United States Income Tax, when the nation of such alien extends similar rights to citizens of this country.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the movement toward reciprocity in inheritance taxation between states. Increased expenditures by states, counties and municipalities, in the face of decreased spending by the Federal Government, was deplored by the committee, which urged members to aid in creating a nation-wide appreciation of "this unsound tendency in the financial programs of the states and their subdivisions."

Opposition to "the entry of the Government into business," was voiced by the Public Service Securities Committee, in a report read by its chairman, John P. Baer of Baltimore.

"We are entirely opposed to the entry of Government into business, and we feel that both as to quality and cost of service the people of this Nation are better served under private than public ownership, and we reaffirm our belief in state commission control rather than Federal Administration," the report said.

## Florida Carillon Builder Donates It to the People

(Continued from Page 1)

to Mexican and Atlantic waves? "Beauty," declares the donor of its benison. "It will put a song into the hearts of all who shall hear. Doesn't that mean something in spiritual and aesthetic gain through the generations? There would be no point in building a great, beautiful thing like the Singing Tower for my own pleasure. No, it is for all the people. Indeed, I believe that if there were more such more appreciation of beauty in this country, there would be less crime."

From this, one understands that no admission fee is charged at the entrance to this charming park, Mountain Lake. Nor is there any restriction except that you must not pick the flowers or frighten the birds or others of the park creatures.

So, although the bells are in England, most of them still voiceless, in the massed metal, and the tower now just nearing its outside completion, yet all through the past autumn and winter increasing numbers of visitors have come to the park, admiring its beauty and gazing upon the rising sun, listening in imagination to future chiming, and then wandering down through the "Jungle" paths (as the deeper covert is named) to peep at the shy little brown birds, like wrens, but really English nightingales now getting domesticated in this sanctuary.

Finally the flamingoes! One always goes to see them. Joining heartily in Mr. Bok's hope that from the pictures and the colorful creatures sent to Mountain Lake from the Bahamas and the Chilean Andes there may come a re-stocking of the peninsula, once known as the "Flamingo State."

#### KING GEORGE RAISES STATUS OF PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH, Eng.—Lady Astor's constituency in Parliament is in fête in consequence of the announcement that the King, upon the Government's recommendation, has decided to raise its status to city. This means that it is now to take precedence among the 23 centers in England possessed of such royal charter.

Plymouth's municipal corporation claims to have been the first in England to be recognized by Parliament, as was done by the act passed in 1439. It was then known as "King-town." A stone upon its quay records that it was the last port touched by the Pilgrim Fathers on their voyage to America. Sir Francis Drake was Mayor in 1581.

#### YALE MAJORS DRAMA HEAD

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—James Light, play director and producer of New York, has been named director of the Yale Dramatic Association, to succeed Douglas Ross, resigned. He will begin his new duties next month.

#### FIRST LEVINE PLANE FLIES

CURTIS FIELD, N. Y. (P)—The first plane turned out by Charles A. Levine's aircraft manufacturing company took the air in a short test flight with Roger Q. Williams at the controls.

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## EPISCOPALIANS ADOPT CHANGES IN PRAYER BOOK

### Drop Phrase "Miserable Sinner" From One Service—Provide for Healing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Both houses of the Protestant Episcopal Church have now concurred at the general convention here in the following changes in the Prayer Book: (1) a rearrangement of the contents; (2) a revision of the penitential offices which strikes out such phrases as "vile earth" and "miserable sinners," and of the services for the consecration of the church, institution of ministers and confirmation.

A new service has been provided for baptism, which combines the services of the old Prayer Book for infant, adult and private baptism.

Considerable discussion took place when the service of the Visitation of the Sick was under consideration. It provides for the first time in the Episcopal Church for the laying on of hands and the anointing of the sick.

The rubric now adopted in both houses reads as follows: "When any sick person shall in humble faith desire the ministry of healing through anointing or laying on of hands, the minister may use such portion of the foregoing office as he shall think fit, and the following form:

"Appendix is the prayer which may be used:

"I anoint thee with oil (lay my hand upon thee) in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, beseeching the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, that all pain and sickness of body being put to flight, the blessing of health may be restored to thee. Amen."

The bishops refused to approve the rubric permitting the administration of the Holy Communion by intention, and that rubric is how definitely excluded.

There was a debate over the insertion of a collect, Epistle and Gospel for Independence Day (July 4). Many bishops seemed to feel that this provision might be misunderstood as tending to keep alive the hard feelings against more appreciation of the Revolutionary War.

Others felt, on the contrary, that it served only to keep in mind the anniversary of a great forward step in human liberty. The service was adopted by a majority vote.

The number constitutionally required. This service had already been approved by the House of Deputies.

In the interest of Christian unity, the commission on faith and unity proposed in the House of Bishops to ask the Methodist Church, North and South and the Presbyterian bodies to appoint commissions "to sit with our commission to study the subject of Christian morality." It was adopted.

#### MUSIC

##### Ruth Redefer

Ruth Redefer, pianist, made her Boston debut in Jordan Hall last night. That Miss Redefer possesses talent of a high order was evidenced throughout the program. There was, however, a noticeable tendency toward overstatement, both in phrasing and nuances; a disconcerting pause here and there which interrupted the continuity of the melodic line; a sudden outburst of melodic

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with showers tonight, much change in temperature; fresh southerly winds.  
Southern New England: Showers tonight; cooler in western Massachusetts; Friday partly cloudy; cooler in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; fresh to strong south winds.  
Northern New England: Showers tonight and Friday; warmer in northern Vermont tonight; warmer Friday; fresh, possibly strong southeast and south winds.

#### Official Temperatures

6 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian	23. Memphis	40
Albany	23. New Orleans	40
Atlantic City	23. New York	40
Boston	23. Portland, Me.	40
Buffalo	23. Portland, Ore.	40
Calgary	23. San Francisco	40
Charleston	23. St. Louis	40
Chicago	23. Seattle	40
Denver	23. Tampa	40
Des Moines	23. Washington	40
Eastport	23. Los Angeles	40
Galveston		
Hatteras		
Helena		
Jacksonville		
Kansas City		
Los Angeles		

#### High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:57 p. m.; Friday, 2:31 a. m.

Light at vehicles at 5:29 p. m.

#### TEXT BOOK CASE

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Will print your name in pure gold on inside if desired. Extra. Postage paid anywhere in the United States. Write for illustrated catalog of other leather goods.

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thulism which unduly emphasized an unimportant theme. A pity that Miss Redefer could not more happily manage her crescendos; that she did not bring to her text a consistently clear understanding of its significance. Her touch is crisp, her technique adequate. If she would give the maximum amount of pleasure to her audiences, let her now cultivate the art of making her melodies sing; the art of incorporating a shade more of the "human interest" without which a program is likely to become a mere exhibition of pyrotechnics. Miss Redefer has it in her power to produce better things. She afforded us a bit of genuine enjoyment in her presentation of the three Scriabin preludes. Here was poetic insight, together with a delightful tone. The two "Divisions," by Carpenter, were also given with a full appreciation for their musical content.

## Children's Society Wins New Support

### M. S. P. C. C., at Fiftieth Anniversary, Announces \$30,000 Collected Toward Fund

Attesting the co-operative interest of the community in the work of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children more than \$30,000 of a proposed fund of \$50,000 additional funds for the society's work was reported raised in Boston last evening at a dinner celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the organization.

Six hundred men and women attended the dinner. Most of them have long been members of the society, and though they have constantly responded to requests for annual subscriptions, many made additional gifts ranging from \$100 to \$500; many non-members, present also at the dinner, paid "initiation fees" voluntarily levied by their own generosity and concept of the importance of the movement, ranging from \$5 to \$100.

Grafton D. Cushing, president of the society presided. Governor Fuller sent regrets at not being able to attend, but Mrs. Fuller came to represent him. Motion picture reels were shown of society work, and announcement was made of a gift of \$100 from paid employees of the society.

## BYRD AIDE HONORED BY SLED DOG CLUB

Arthur T. Walden of Wonalancet, N. H., now en route to the Antarctic in charge of the Byrd expedition's dog teams, was elected president emeritus of the New England Sled Dog Club, at the annual meeting in North Conway, N. H.

Mr. Walden founded the club several years ago and has been instrumental in securing the considerable membership it now enjoys. Motion picture reels were shown of the expedition, and a letter from Mr. Walden was read, in which he was made by Walter Channing of Boston, Moseley Taylor of Brookline, Mass., is the incoming president.

## BRITAIN AWAITS NEWS REGARDING MOTH AIRPLANE

### Nothing Heard of Lieut. Comdr. MacDonald Since Leaving Newfoundland

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—The most daring attempt to fly the Atlantic ever made began yesterday when the Scots airman, Lieutenant-Commander MacDonald, left Newfoundland in his tiny Moth airplane with an 85-horsepower Gypsy engine. He is flying alone. Lieut.-Commander MacDonald, who is on the emergency list of the Royal Navy, served in the Warship at Jutland and later was appointed to the submarines. After the war he returned to general service in the battleship Resolution and was subsequently engaged in the coastal motorboat service. He has had relatively a short period of experience as airman, but some months ago after only eight hours' experience in solo flying he made a tour of France, Italy, Egypt, Arabia, Mesopotamia and other countries in his own Moth.

The machine carries petrol sufficient for 3500 miles flight, enabling the machine to remain in the air about 35 hours. No news has been received of the airman since he left Newfoundland, but it is hoped that he will be over Ireland this afternoon. He proposed to fly to London. The route Commander MacDonald intended to take is that followed by Alcock and Brown in their pioneer flight of 1919 from Newfoundland to the west coast of Ireland. They covered 1930 miles in 16 hours 12 minutes—still the fastest flight that has ever been made across the Atlantic.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

England and Ireland were anxiously scanning the western sky today for the tiny Gypsy Moth. Dr. Haviland in which Lieutenant-Commander MacDonald hopped off at 11:51 a. m. eastern standard time yesterday from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

With favorable conditions it had been hoped that the daring young flier would strike the coast of Ireland in about 20 hours. At 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, 22 hours after his take-off, no word had been received of his sighting. Visibility along the Irish coast was generally poor and there was the possibility that he had continued on to Crodon, near London, about 400 miles east of the south Irish coast. This would bring him in about noon, eastern standard time.

Weather conditions were none too good along the Irish and English coast, but as the flier was off on improved somewhat. No reports of MacDonald's sighting had been received from any ships in the neighborhood of the great circle course over which he was flying.

## Letters by Lincoln Fetch Good Prices

### \$6450 Paid for Four at Auction—Washington, Wilson, Roosevelt Sell Well

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Letters signed by Presidents of the United States from Washington to Coolidge have just been sold at auction at the Anderson Galleries here. The letters were from private autograph collections. Four letters signed by Abraham Lincoln were sold for a total of \$6450. One of these was a letter to William H. Herndon, written on June 12, 1848, in which Lincoln discussed the political situation and the prospect of electing Zachary Taylor to the Presidency.

A letter signed by George Washington brought \$800, while a typed manuscript, dated 1909 and signed by Woodrow Wilson, brought \$490. A group of Theodore Roosevelt letters was sold for \$1000.

A photograph of President Coolidge and members of his Cabinet, autographed by the entire group, was sold for \$85. An autographed photograph of the President and Mrs. Coolidge sold for \$25. The entire sale brought a total of \$17,598.

## Tercentenary to Acquaint World With Affairs of Massachusetts

### 10,000,000 Visitors Should Attend Observance of Founding of Bay Colony, Official of Patriotic Order Thinks—Plans Under Discussion

In addition to its historic importance, the observance in 1930 of the three hundredth anniversary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony will have the power to attract 10,000,000 visitors to Massachusetts, according to Maj. John B. Richards, representing the Order of Founders and Patriots, who told members of the special commission established to arrange the observance that the event was an unprecedented opportunity to acquaint the world with Massachusetts.

Major Richards expressed the belief that the holding of a celebration would, in addition to its historical significance, be of value to the state in attracting business to this section, needed, he added, in such cities as Fall River and New Bedford, where the textile industry has declined.

Eben Putnam, historian of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, was of the opinion that still life pictures of buildings, utensils and other things used in the early days should be shown in the moving picture houses of the State, so that the people of this generation could compare the manner of living now with that of former generations.

J. W. H. Myrick, representing the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, said that the Ancients expect at their celebration in 1930 10,000 members of semimilitary organizations from other cities. Senator Wellington Wells, chairman of the commission, felt that the exhibitor to be put on by the visitors ought to be a source of pleasure to all who enjoy seeing military spectacles.

Mr. Wells suggested that it would be well to invite the American Bat Association to hold its annual convention in Boston in 1930 in view of the fact that the coming of the May flower colonists was an event which had a far-reaching effect upon Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence in this country.

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## FRANCE REDUCES CONSCRIPTION TO ONE-YEAR PERIOD

Paul Painlevé Makes Interesting Statement on Country's Military Policy

PARIS—An important declaration respecting French military policy has been made by the Minister of War, Paul Painlevé. France is not increasing its fortifications on the Italian side and does not contemplate trouble in that quarter. The French compulsory military service will be reduced from 18 months to one year beginning with the class of 1929.

So far as they go these statements are satisfactory. But those who are in the best position to judge cannot lightly dismiss the anti-French feeling which undoubtedly manifests itself sometimes in Italy and the natural response in certain French circles. There is need for persistent, earnest diplomacy directed toward the amelioration of Franco-Italian relations.

**Question of Fortifications**

Nevertheless France does not intend to strengthen its frontier fortifications. M. Painlevé says that a rumored decision to that effect is pure invention. It was to the Giornale d'Italia that M. Painlevé authorized this denial, but the Giornale comments that French newspapers had carried statements that part of the increase in the French war budget was to be appropriated for this purpose. It hopes that France will give a proof of its friendship.

Perhaps a proof of minimizing misgiving is furnished by the new administrative measures taken to reduce the conscription period. Every young Frenchman must serve in the army. Before the war the period was three years. After it, it was reduced to two years, and again to 18 months. Now a single year is considered sufficient.

**Succession of Reservists**

These reductions do not touch the general objections raised by certain advocates of disarmament who point out that conscription automatically gives the country which adopts the system successive classes of reservists. By the Versailles Treaty, Germany was compelled to abolish conscription and to keep only a small

professional army of long service volunteers. Thus Germany cannot manufacture reservists as does France. Sir Austen Chamberlain in his agreement with the French Minister offered to drop British opposition to the reservists before the disarmament commission.

Whatever view is taken on this subject, it is hailed as an advance in the right direction that the 12 months' service will shortly come into effect. Mr. Painlevé further explained that if the military budget has been augmented by 754,000,000 francs, it is partly due to the expenditure necessitated by the preparations for a reduction of the military service.

The finance commission has reduced the military budget by 30,000,000 francs, which was demanded for the upkeep of occupational troops in China and certain Moroccan expenses.

## Radio Board Files Action to Compel Stations to Close

Chicago Concerns Had Announced Intent to Open Despite the Board's Orders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first attempt by federal authorities to compel compliance with the provisions of the Radio Act was taken when the United States filed suit in Chicago against the American Bond & Mortgage Company and Trianon, Inc., to enforce operation of Station WMBB-WOK without a license from the Radio Commission.

This station is under joint operation of a firm engaged in the sale of investment service and Trianon, Inc., a corporation owning dance halls in Chicago. The Government's bill of complaint specifies. Between Nov. 1, 1927, and Sept. 1, 1928, defendants operated under license on a frequency of 1190 kilocycles with 5000 watts power. Application for renewal of license of Sept. 1 was denied, following a hearing.

The Government's statement follows: "Defendants have indicated a purpose to resume operation of the station on Oct. 22, 1928, in defiance of the order of the commission, denying the application for renewal of their license. The Government alleges that such operation would constitute obstruction of interstate commerce in the transmission of intelligence by radio, since there is no channel in the broadcast band which is not already occupied by one or more licensed stations."

Defendants' announced purpose contains the statement that the Radio Act of 1927 as amended is unconstitutional in so far as it empowers the Radio Commission to prohibit the operation of a station without compensation to its owners. The Government will contend that such prohibition is an essential incident to the power of Congress to regulate and safeguard interstate communications through the ether. "The Government has filed a preliminary injunction pending final determination of the suit."

## Motorcar Tests Made Compulsory

Inspections to Be Conducted by Garages in Statewide Campaign for Safety

Inspection of the safety equipment of every automobile and motortruck in Massachusetts will be required of car owners as part of a state safety campaign which began this week and will continue until Nov. 30, according to an announcement by Capt. George A. Parker, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Free inspection service for this purpose will be started on Nov. 1 in garages and automotive service shops in all parts of the state which have been designated by the registrar as having competent mechanics to make the tests. Cars which pass the tests, or which are put in condition after having been found to have defects, will be given an official inspection tag.

"Brakes, lights, horns, steering apparatus, windshield wipers, and rear-view mirrors on trucks are to be salient points of the mechanical inspection," Captain Parker said. "The campaign is directed solely against mechanical defects that are apt to develop in cars and trucks under service conditions. It is the belief of automobile authorities throughout the United States that if all motor vehicles could be easily and quickly controlled by their drivers the accident rate would rapidly diminish."

**SUBMARINES START FOR PERU**

NEW LONDON, Conn. (P)—The Peruvian submarines R-3 and R-4, built by the Electric Boat Company here, left on Wednesday on the 2000-mile voyage to Peru. No stops are planned en route, the submarines having a cruising radius of 8000 miles.

**Beautiful Photographic Monthly**

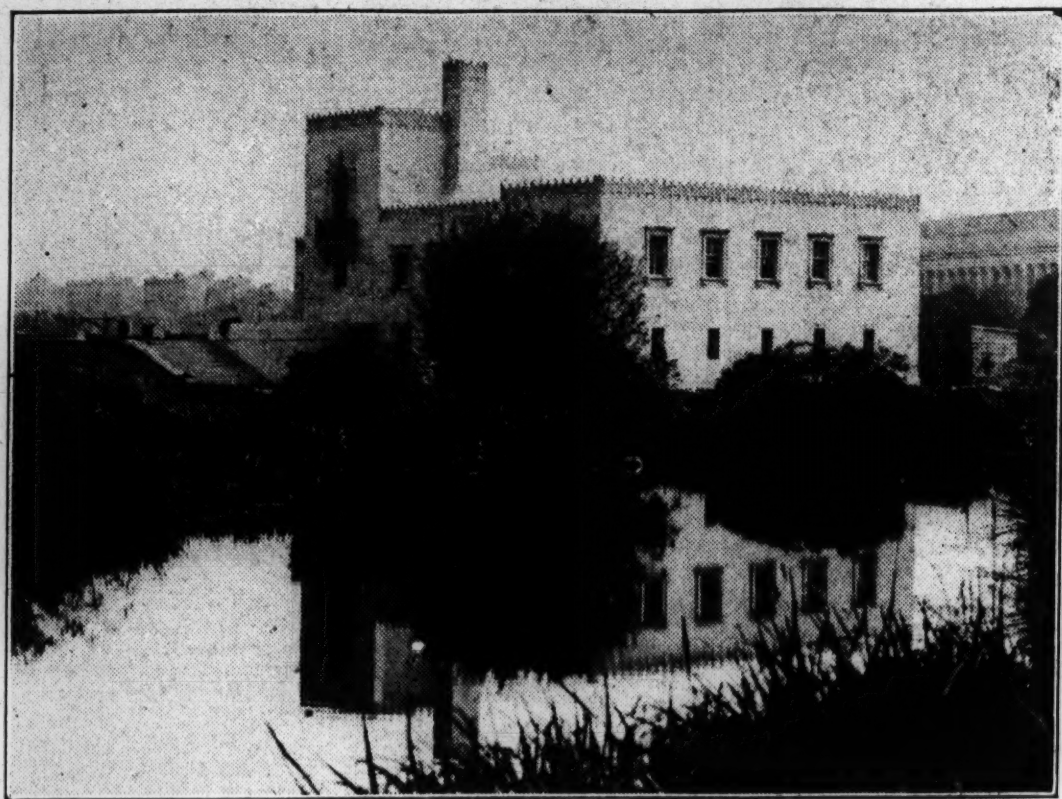
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## New Field House for Fenway Playing Field



Recently Completed Structure as it Appears Across Muddy River. The Playing Field Lies to the Left and Beyond, While a Bit of the Art Museum Shows at the Right.

## Electric Trains to Reduce Time

New Service Between Lynn and Boston to Start—Many Improvements

Operation of electric trains on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad is to be started immediately. Complete use of the new trains is a matter of only a short time; one train will go into service on Friday, and others will be added at short intervals.

"The work of electrification was started early in the year; and delays in train schedules were inevitable," says Gardner F. Wells, president of the road. We regret any inconveniences caused, and a great deal of thanks is due our patrons for their patience during the construction period. The work has been completed in record time.

"With complete electric operation it will be possible to reduce the running time between Boston and Lynn by 10 minutes; and, with the inauguration of express service, by 15 minutes—saving a third of the time required by the present steam schedule."

"Smoke, fumes and cinders have been eliminated; brilliant illumination is provided by the electric lights; and there is uniform distribution of electric heat."

This railroad, which is one of the few narrow-gauge roads now in the United States, was opened in 1875 and serves several millions of persons annually. The distance by rail between the Boston and Lynn terminals is 3 1/2 miles and 4-5 of a mile of this covered by ferry from Boston to East Boston. A branch line runs from Orient Heights to Winthrop.

## SCHOOLBOY STADIUM DEDICATED IN FENS

Signaling one of the first completed steps in the program of opening up the Fens for public recreation, the new field house for the Fens schoolboy stadium was dedicated this afternoon. City officials, under the direction of William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Department, joined in formally opening the \$45,000 building.

Built of white precast stone, in striking architectural form, the recently finished structure nevertheless harmonizes with its setting. It contains locker rooms and showers, with facilities for both boys and girls. The field beside which it stands is to be further improved, according to Mr. Long. Bleachers will be erected for 8000 persons, while two baseball fields in grass will be laid, together with a football field and track. A football game on the now ungrazed field formed part of the dedication program.

## COLLEGE AVIATORS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Invitations have been extended to college aviation clubs to attend the first intercollegiate aviation conference, which will be held Oct. 19 and 20 at Yale University. The purpose of the meeting is to improve relations between the clubs.

Among the clubs which will be represented are the Harvard Flying Club, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Flying Club, New York University Flying Club, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Aeronautical Engineering Society, Pennsylvania University Flying Club, Cornell Flying Club, Brown Flying Club, Intercollegiate Flying Club of the University of Illinois and the Aviation Club of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

## COTTON FABRICS AGAIN IN FAVOR AMONG FASHIONS

Laundry Men Welcome Return to Popularity of Washable Goods

Cotton fabrics are re-entering the lists as competitors with other fashion fabrics, members of the Laundrymen's National Association were told in Boston by M. D. C. Crawford, editor of Fairchild Publications, New York City, who asserted also that a significant interest is being shown in fashion centers in organza, piques, madras and broadcloth. The return of cotton as a stylish material would be excellent news for the laundry industry, said Mr. Crawford, since it is the ideal fabric to wash. Its return is to be hastened, he believes, by some of the cheaper fabrics now being used, which cannot properly or lastingly be washed. Mr. Crawford advocated a mark for use by textile manufacturers similar to the word "Sterling" used on silver, thus insuring a certain standard.

Reporting on the national advertising campaign of the association, for which \$1,500,000 was spent last year, and for which similar amounts will be expended for the next three years, Fred Mills of Indianapolis asserted that owners were frankly expressing their appreciation and pointing to actual gains in business as a result. Mr. Mills estimated that \$3,000,000 would be spent by individual laundries in advertising during the coming year.

Miss Katherine Fisher, editor of the Good Housekeeping Institute, told members of the association that proper laundering and other conveniences for lightening house work

have made possible "community housekeeping," or the entry of women into public affairs and wider-than-neighborhood interests.

E. W. McCullough, manager of the department of manufacture of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in outlining the development of the trade association, said that the question of prices has ceased to be the important factor in association work that it once was. He pointed to information recently gathered by the Federal Trade Commission showing that associations have largely replaced their price activities with undertakings of an educational character for the betterment of their common industry.

## Orient Welcomes Mission Efforts, Pastor Declares

Christianity Securely Lodged in China, Dr. Leavitt Tells Bridgeport Meeting

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (P)—Missionaries are welcomed in foreign countries and not unwanted, declared the Rev. Dr. Ashley D. Leavitt, pastor of the Harvard Church at Brookline, Mass., speaking before the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions here.

Dr. Leavitt told his hearers that Christianity is lodged in China to stay and should aid and leadership be withdrawn by the older Christian countries. Christianity would nevertheless go on "winning its victories from year to year."

Two missionaries who have spent many years in China addressed the meeting. They were Dr. Alice B. Frame of Yenching University, Peking, and the Rev. Robert E. Chandler, acting secretary of the board for China.

Speaking on "Chinese Youth's Difficult Adventure," Mrs. Frame declared that for the last nine years Chinese youth has tried by demonstrations, lectures, newspaper publicity, and propaganda of all sorts to weld the widely separated people of the country into one progressive nation, but has now come to realize "after disappointing adventures with communistic and radical parties" that the most valuable aid is "quiet preparation."

Mr. Chandler in an address on "Standing Up to the New Day in China," declared that "the weather is still stormy" despite the new day. "The real leaders of China are in the process of maturing and it will be 10 or 15 years before they will make their fullest contribution to the nation," he said, and added, "Can we not give them time to make their adjustments in their own way?"

**DOCK WORKERS ATTACKED**

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W. (P)—Twenty men were injured in an attack by about 300 strikers on volunteer waterside workers engaged near the custom house wharf. A large force of police made a baton charge to drive the strikers back. Despite this trouble it was generally believed the strike of waterside workers is drawing to a close.

## Women Trade Envoys Portray Trends in Foreign Markets

Miss Humes Depicts Italy's Industrial Advancement and Miss Smith Traces China's Awakening—New England's Opportunity Estimated

Evidence of the progress made by women in business and industry is seen in the increasing number of women who represent the United States Government in foreign countries. Two of these women, one a trade commissioner in Shanghai and the other an assistant trade commissioner in Rome, are in Boston this week on a tour of the leading cities of this country, following their return from a field not long ago restricted to men.

Miss Elizabeth Humes, assistant trade commissioner at Rome, tells business people and exporters of the importance of Italy as an outlet for the products of New England, having devoted almost eight years toward promoting American trade in the Italian peninsula. Lumber, electrical supplies and specialties, motor vehicles, toilet articles, motorcycles, articles of men's apparel, leather, articles and canned fruits, and other articles from New England and the United States have a market in Italy, she states.

**Cotton Holds First Place**

Cotton holds first place among American exports of raw materials to Italy, and inasmuch as the textile industry is one of the most important in Italy's industrial development, there is a good outlook for a steady demand for American cotton, in the opinion of Miss Humes.

The soil of Italy does not produce sufficient food for its population, she says. "Wheat represents our most important export to Italy in point of value. It is unlikely that Italy can become self-supporting in this important foodstuff for many years to come and, therefore, the American farmer can count on selling large quantities of wheat to Italy annually."

Miss A. Viola Smith, the highest ranking woman in the foreign service of the United States, being a trade commissioner, calls attention to certain changes in trading methods which have been going on in China and of which American manufacturers should take cognizance.

**"Order Taker" Regime Over**

The year 1924 roughly marks the period when mercantile interests began to better recognize that the days of the "order taker" were over and that of the "order getter" had arrived. The status, which meant that energetic salesmanship had to be displayed to meet keen competition. Large trading companies in Shanghai have found it unprofitable to be general merchandisers of so many lines, and have shifted to more specialized goods, she says. Lines which they have found to show even a small profit if continuous business can be maintained are the ones upon which they are concentrating.

Foreign traders are taking the attitude that if a manufacturer is sincerely interested in getting into the market he should be willing to

share the expense of a factory salesman—one who can work the line and know its technical qualities; the Chinese trader feeling that he cannot be expected to be an expert in every line or to carry the enormous overhead of having a specialized salesman for each line. More and more factory representatives are being demanded before a trading concern will entertain the taking on of a new agency, says Miss Smith.

## Astronomy Club Issues Invitation

Harvard Observatory to Be Available to Amateur Research Students

Anyone interested in study of the stars, even though he cannot be a university student of astronomy, may have an opportunity to take part in one of a number of astronomical research investigations at the Harvard Observatory under plans formulated at a recent meeting of the Bond Astronomical Club there.

Anyone seriously interested in astronomy will be admitted to a part in these investigations, it was announced. The would-be investigators will be able to work under competent leadership in one or more of five different research groups, phenomena. The investigation of variable stars on plates in the Harvard collection, the computation of the position and motion of the moon, and certain historical and bibliographic studies.

The Bond Club, founded four years ago to bring together the professional and amateur astronomers of the community, as well as the astronomically interested public, has held monthly meetings at the Observatory and conducted two series of "Open Nights," one for Cambridge school children and the other for the public. To assist in the new club activity, members of the Observatory staff now offer to act as leaders of study groups so that volunteer workers with astronomical interests may develop a useful hobby and do practical investigation on one or two or more evenings a month.

## INCOME TAX FAVORED BY VERMONT GRANGE

BARRE, Vt. (P)—Resolutions favoring a state income tax and an increase in the gasoline tax were presented at the annual meeting of the Vermont State Grange here. The resolution relative to the income tax was adopted and that on the gasoline tax, and another favoring a poll tax will be acted on later.

The convention also endorsed the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact.

THERE'S NOTHING SLOW ABOUT BOB MERRICK

"A HUMAN DYNAMO" is what they call him in the office. Filled with inexhaustible energy and averaging more calls than any man on the street. Of course, his sales are jumping.

Whatever he does, Bob Merrick puts his heart into it. Clean-cut, well-dressed, meticulous—Bob knows the value of a good appearance.

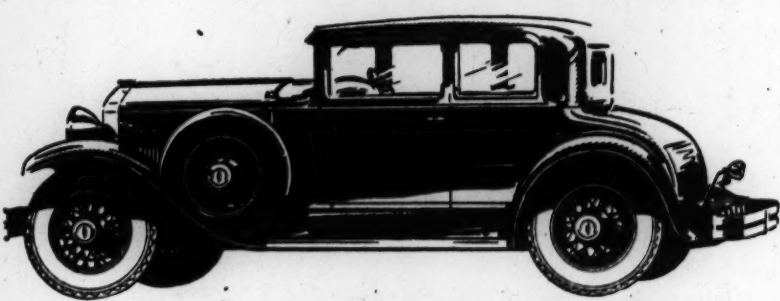
His good taste demands smart but conservative style. His activity and common-sense will not sacrifice comfort. Bob Merrick combines the two in footwear with Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes.

The designs appeal to particular persons. The exclusive Glove-Grip feature, which supports the arch naturally, is a boon to all who seldom take a chance to rest. Write for the address of your Arnold dealer. Test these claims for yourself by a try-on. M. N. Arnold Shoe Co., Dept. M-7, North Abington, Mass.

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inch clearance—eliminate drag or squeak, yet give instant control when needed. Hydraulic shock absorbers and cam-and-lever steering promote new riding and driving comforts. Make your own test—your own comparisons of the Century's greatest values. Drive a new 1929 Century Six or Eight today. Forty-two body and equipment combinations, standard and custom, on each line. Six of the Century, \$1345 to \$1645. Century Eight, \$1825 to \$2125. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

NEW 1929 HUPMOBILE  
CENTURY  
SIX & EIGHT



My Edenette Makes Washing PLAY!

"AND before I secured this little treasure, Ann, I just dreaded washday. I had to put on an old dress and some old shoes and go down in the basement. And it was real work—now it's just play. I do my washing on the kitchen table two or three times a week, as the pieces accumulate. While the washer is working I do other things about the house."

"See, Ann, just before you came I put this big washing in the EDENETTE, and now, here it is washed 'sple and span'—isn't it amazing! I have told dozens of my friends about the EDENETTE. One of my neighbors, who has a new baby, brought her husband in to see my washer and now she has an EDENETTE and her baby's diapers and little dresses are washed spotlessly clean."

"And the amazing part is, Ann, the manufacturers have such faith in their product they will send one to you without a penny deposit and let you use it for a week before you decide to buy. I purchased mine on easy terms and the money I saved on my washing paid for the washer."

Send No Money!

We will gladly ship you an EDENETTE, just as we have hundreds and hundreds of readers of The Christian Science Monitor. The transportation charges will be paid by us. We urge you to use it as your very own, then YOU decide if you wish to buy it. If you do not agree with us that this is the washing machine you have always wanted, ship it back Express Collect. No questions asked. MAIL COUPON NOW.

EDEN WASHER CORP., 225 West 34th Street, New York City, N. Y.

SEND me the EDENETTE clothes washer for 7 days' FREE TRIAL. If I keep it I will pay \$49.50 cash, slightly more west of the "Rockies." If desired, easy payments may be arranged.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City.....  
State.....

NOTE SIZE OF WASHING 25 PIECES—DONE IN 15 MINUTES

What Readers of The

"The washer sent me on trial arrived last Monday, and I found it very satisfactory. I can see no reason why it should not be a good seller, since it fits into a need not heretofore filled. If anything it washes a little cleaner than the larger size washer does. It is so simple to operate that it makes washing seem like play and takes wash day right off the calendar."

—G. H. T. Emporium, Pa.  
L. S. N. Y.

"After using the EDENETTE Washer for the first time, I wished that every young mother had one in which to put the heaps of things that a baby uses every day. I have used the EDENETTE washer in place of my old 'hand' washer, and I got it in the first place for the baby's laundry, but now such things as bath towels, underwear and bath mats (which are charged extra for in the public laundry) are put in and 'come up smiling.' It pays to 'advertise' a good thing in The Christian Science Monitor."

—Mrs. J. H. L., Louisville, Kentucky.

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CSM-XV



## SMITH PLANS DENUNCIATION OF OIL LEASES

Sargent's Ruling Salt Creek Deal Is Invalid to Form Basis

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO—The announcement from the United States Attorney-General's department that in its opinion the Salt Creek oil leases were invalid produced immediate campaign activity on the part of Governor Smith and his organization.

From an adviser accompanying him on his speaking trip it was learned that the Democratic presidential candidate set in motion plans that contemplate a vigorous attack on the Republican Party on the various phases of the oil transactions and particularly that dealing with the efforts of Will Hays, former Republican national chairman, to convert Continental Trading Company securities that had been obtained from Harry F. Sinclair into campaign fund deficit contributions.

In a speech in Helena, Mont., early in the campaign, Governor Smith assailed the Republican Administration and through it his Republican opponent, on the general subject of the oil scandals. He made no mention of the Continental Trading Company transactions, if being understood at the time that he was reserving the matter for discussion at a later date.

To Speak on Oil Scandal

The Attorney-General's opinion divided him with the "break" he needed, and it is known that he under strong pressure to take up the subject in his speech here. Democratic sources say that the opinion was released at this time in order to "take off the edge" of an attack on the Salt Creek leases that the Democrats had prepared.

The fact that Dr. Hubert Work, Republican national chairman, renewed the challenged lease, and that it was done over the protests of members of Congress, is viewed by Democratic campaigners as an opportunity to make an indirect attack upon Mr. Hoover.

It was carefully explained that Governor Smith does not intend to plate charging Mr. Hoover with any connection with the transaction, or to assert that in continuing the Sinclair agreement Dr. Work did anything that was illegal. Governor Smith, it was declared, proposes using the matter to build up an indictment against the Administration and philosophy of government of the Republican Party.

To Attack Administration

To the Democratic candidate and his advisers the whole matter is being viewed in the light of campaign material. It is being scrutinized primarily as a possible attack upon the Republican Administration and thereby indirectly upon Mr. Hoover. If it is finally determined by Governor Smith and his counsel to take the matter in a campaign speech the decision will be based on a conviction that it is politically advantageous to make the denunciation.

Members of the Governor's entourage in discussing the matter declared it afforded their candidate an unexpected opportunity to assail the entire Republican leadership, President Coolidge, President Harding, three national committee members, Secretary Mellon, and, indirectly, Mr. Hoover. They held that where graft or questionable procedure could not be charged, that inefficiency, carelessness and an indifference to public duty could be pointed out.

The Republican national committee considered by the Democrats as involved in the oil transaction are Will Hays, who obtained the Continental bonds from Mr. Sinclair and secured various Republican leaders to purchase them so that the funds could be used to liquidate a national campaign deficit, and William M. Butler, who was one of those asked to take some of the bonds. Mr. Mellon was also approached by Mr. Hays to buy some of the securities. It is charged, Dr. Work's connection with the matter is through his signing of the Salt Creek lease renewal.

Hays, Mellon and Butler Mentioned

Neither Mr. Hays, Mr. Mellon nor Mr. Butler made any disclosure of their connection with the Continental bonds until they testified before the Senate investigating committee last session, when the latter two told of having declined to buy securities that Mr. Hays offered them.

President Coolidge, it was stated, is considered by Governor Smith to be subject for criticism or not having halted the granting of the new lease when the matter came up in February of this year. President Coolidge ordered the Department of Justice to investigate the lease on April 2, several weeks after Dr. Work had renewed the contract with the Sinclair company.

A mass of data and records has been gathered by the Democrats on the Salt Creek lease. Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, is known to have been at work on the matter for some time. He is a member of the Senate Public Lands Committee, which was directed to investigate the matter, and which reviewed the Hays-Continental Trading Company bond transactions.

Lease's Importance Stressed

It is the contention of the Democrats that the Salt Creek lease is a greater loss to the Nation than the much more widely discussed Teapot Dome deal. Records they have obtained show that in the five years' duration of the first lease the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, which is owned jointly by the Sinclair Consolidated and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, of which Robert B. Stewart is chairman of the board of directors, has sold from the Salt Creek field 9,543,536 barrels of oil, a total of \$33,757,350.

Governor Smith was appraised of the Attorney-General's ruling following his speech in Sedalia, Mo.

He immediately got into telephonic communication with his campaign managers and advisers in New York City. He also conferred with Alton Pomeroy, former Democratic Senator from Ohio, who was one of the special attorneys appointed by the President to prosecute the various cases against Mr. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, who made the original Teapot Dome and Salt Creek leases.

Curtis's Son in Case

Another item that the Democrats are laying emphasis upon as a significant feature of the case is the fact that the son of Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican vice-presidential candidate, is a member of the legal staff of the Sinclair Oil Company.

It was also said that Governor Smith views the new development as an opportunity to "take a shot" at William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, who is making a vigorous campaign for Mr. Hoover. Mr. Borah's attack upon the wet views and Tammany Hall affiliations of Governor Smith are known to be deeply resented by the latter and he is said to be desirous of making a counter blast.

Mr. Borah, following the disclosures concerning the Hays-Continental bonds transactions, issued a public call to Republicans to raise a fund to return to Mr. Sinclair the \$270,000 in bonds that he gave Mr. Hays. Mr. Borah received \$300,000 in contributions. This money is being deposited in a bank in Washington.

Borah to Be Attacked

Prior to the Kansas City convention Mr. Borah indicated that he had in mind bringing the matter before the convention. Nothing was done about the matter by him, however. Some time later he spoke of returning as much of the fund as he could and giving the balance to striking coal miners.

The Democratic campaign organization is now being organized in order to scrutinize the Salt Creek record in order to present the facts at the earliest possible hour to Governor Smith. His press and publicity counselors are urging that the transaction be discussed in his Chicago speech.

If this is not possible they want him to do so when he talks in Boston in the near future.

The Democratic high command is desirous of seeing Governor Smith defeat Al Smith in the next possible occasion for another reason. Much effort is being made by it to obtain an endorsement of Governor Smith by George W. Norris (R), Senator from Nebraska.

Effort to Win Norris Support

Word was brought to Governor Smith while in Missouri that Mr. Norris, considering a public statement approving his candidacy and urging that Progressives support him. Such a commendation is considered by the Democrats as of the greatest value in such western states as Nebraska, Montana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

The endeavor to win a Norris endorsement was said to have been at the bottom of Governor Smith's strong declaration in favor of government ownership and operation of the Missouri Shulka power plant.

Mr. Norris had previously expressed approval of Governor Smith's general position on the water power issue.

It was explained that the Democrats feel that a vigorous denunciation by Governor Smith of the latest phases of the oil transactions will come at an opportune time in the effort to swing Mr. Norris to his support.

Litigation Responsible for Post Office Delay

CHICAGO—Delay in building the new Chicago post office, cited by Governor Smith at Sedalia, Mo., as an example of Republican waste, has been explained here by officials concerned, to be due to litigation over a part of the site.

According to Edward J. Hess, assistant United States Attorney handling the case, the Government refused to pay the price asked for 30,000 square feet because it regarded the figure as excessive. Contention proceedings were instituted. The defendants obtained two continuances and the case has been reset for Oct. 23.

Mr. Hess said he began condemnation proceedings on the first day possible and that the Government was prepared to start the trial each time a delay was obtained by the property owner. He declared the purchase of the balance of the site, 220,000 square feet, had been put through with unusual speed, but that it was impossible to start the building without the tract which has not yet been acquired.

Charles S. Deneen (R), Senator from Illinois, in a detailed statement, contained by remarking that Governor Smith had "evidently been imposed upon by some of his overzealous supporters."

PRESIDENT RAISES TARIFF ON FLUOR SPAR

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge, Oct. 17, raised the tariff on fluor spar from \$5.60 per long ton to \$8.40 per long ton effective in 30 days. He said that such an increase in tariff was necessary to go ahead with an investigation conducted by the Tariff Commission to equalize the cost of production in this country and in England.

Fluor spar, which is used principally in the manufacture of steel imported into this country at present at a rate of about 120,000 short tons a year. The domestic consumption in 1927 was about 134,000 short tons, of which about 39 per cent was imported.

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## Portrait of Tammany in 1928 Shows It 'Out-Tweeding Tweed'

New Book Called "Al Smith's Tammany Hall" Uses Record to Make Boss 'Look Like a Piker'

The projection of Tammany Hall into the presidential campaign by the nomination of its protégé, Gov. Alfred E. Smith, has brought the publication of several books chronicling the history and aims of the organization, which for a century and a half has grown in the public thought as a symbol of corrupt influences in politics. To present information necessary for a clear understanding of the issues involved, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing reviews of several of these books. The second follows:

At a period when the Governor of New York walks away in the limelight, it is natural that a number of books should be published dealing with Tammany Hall. One of these, "Al Smith's Tammany Hall," is written by William H. Allen, and published in New York City by the Institute for Public Service. The book may be bought for \$2.50.

The author's purpose is clearly stated in his foreword: "For the first time in a century and a half Tammany Hall is being discussed all over the United States as a freestone issue. Wherever people talk politics, they talk Tammany Hall. No other private organization rivals it in publicity. No one who thinks at all about the successor to Coolidge can help thinking about Tammany Hall because it is part and parcel of the campaign for and the campaign against Al Smith of New York."

President of the United States. "Al Smith's Tammany Hall" is not an attack. It is not eulogy. It is recorded history. If this Tammany photograph of 1928 makes Boss Tweed look like a piker, to quote a Tammany epigram, it is because the things Tammany Hall was doing in 1928 out-Tweeded Tweed in all but foolish outright theft."

Is 1928 Portrait of Tammany

Other recently published books dealing with Tammany Hall have been, at least in part, historical accounts of the long career of the organization. Mr. Allen's book differs from these in that it emphasizes the Tammany Hall of 1928; its purpose is to present to the public a basis from which to deduce an understanding of the party behind the play by Tammany in the present campaign.

It shows clearly Governor Smith's connection with Tammany Hall. While the author protests that he has given the public neither an attack nor a eulogy, he does present certain inescapable evidence that Governor Smith has throughout his political career played the game as Tammany Hall wished him to play it.

To quote Mr. Allen: "Al Smith as speaker, so record his authorized biographers of 1927, was a perfect medium. He led where before he had followed or maneuvered. Tammany wanted race tracks protected, he delivered. So admit his authorized biographers, Henry Moskowitz and Norman Hapgood. "Tammany wanted liquor interests looked out for; he delivered; or as the same biographers say: 'The liquor interests were favorable to (i. e., said) Tammany Hall and Smith stood for legislation favorable to them which Tammany Hall sponsored.'"

"Tammany wanted magistrates elected on a popular vote. Why not? Smith did his part in the Assembly. "Smith Delivered"

"Tammany wanted an election law that was sure to hodge any independent Democrats. Smith delivered and personally framed a law so reasonable that even with its control Tammany could not put it through. "Tammany wanted the Governor's bills killed. Smith killed. Tammany wanted the first sin-pur-pur Tammany Governor impeached. Smith delivered, and just like that, 'A striking certificate of Tammany's sheer efficiency when Smith was Speaker is given by his intimate biographers, Norman Hapgood and Henry Moskowitz: 'At times bills are rushed through at the rate of eight a

minute. . . . The roll is not called—just a name or two and the clerk says so many ayes, and goes none.' They even quote acquiescently two appraisals of the time: 'Speaker Smith showed not the slightest evidence of independence; the Tammany boss is in Albany in person and issues his instructions directly.'"

Thus, by presenting Governor Smith in every capacity which he has filled throughout his crowded career, Mr. Allen throws light for his readers upon Tammany and its practices: Tammany and the budget, Tammany and the schools, Tammany as administrator of the public business, Tammany's pretense, its illustrations of what it deems honest and what it deems dishonest graft. He shows what Tammany is doing today, not what it did when first organized, not what it did under Tweed or Kelly or Croker or Murphy, so much as what it is doing in 1928.

Stripes Not Changed

Mr. Allen will not have it that the society has reformed, that the tiger has changed his stripes or doffed them. "With story after story it shows that Tammanyism enriches itself wherever citizens do not watch their tax dollars; that it opposes light; that it takes all the credit for community service; that it allows it to take and dodges discredit for malfeasance; that Al Smith's reforming was when he was away from Tammany Hall and that Tammanyism reformed by Al Smith is a myth of mighty menace to municipal management everywhere."

Moreover, the author quotes Governor Smith's naive answer to current criticism of Tammany Hall, uttered in the course of an address which he made before that organization on July 4th last: "How can anything like this country 139 years that is not all right?"

It may be that Tammany is not at present pocketing the public funds nor conducting fraudulent naturalization and illegal practices at the polls; it may be that the extent of open crime and graft and vice is not today precisely what it was under Tweed or Boss Croker. The conclusion that the reader will draw from a careful reading of "Al Smith's Tammany Hall" is that today the organization is working under cover, that its hands are encased in silk gloves, that its practices are less conspicuous and crude, but more subtle; that it is never off guard in protecting and promoting its own interests; that the reason for all this caution and vigilance is that Tammany has more at stake than ever before. It has controlled city and state; that is an old story. It seeks to extend its power even to Washington.

The book bears striking evidence of the truth of its plea. It presents the facts in the case—a portrait of Tammany Hall in the year 1928.

NATURALIZED VOTERS REGISTER IN FORCE

ALBANY, N. Y.—An increase of nearly 100 per cent in the number of naturalized citizens who are qualified to vote on Nov. 6, as compared with the number for the last election, is shown by the latest figures.

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The Pickwick Cafeteria

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indicated in reports just received here. In New York City there was an increase of 60 per cent in the number of literacy tests, and officials of the Department of Education said that this percentage would apply all over the State. As there are two more days of registration in New York State outside New York City, officials expressed the belief that the enrollment of foreign-born voters would be double what it was at the last election.

Finns Taking Up Many Idle Farms

Progressive Methods Used by Vermont Settlers—Prove Good Citizens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUTLAND, Vt.—Vermont's abandoned farm problem is being solved to a considerable extent by Finns. For a period of more than 10 years the American farmers in the vicinity of Rutland and Andover have been gradually leaving the farms largely due to the fact that the good wages offered by town industries have attracted the younger people.

As the natives have left, their places have been filled by Finns, and it is doubtful if many of the farms in these two towns would be occupied today if it were not for these people.

The Finns make good citizens and most of them have been naturalized. They are clannish and provide their own amusements. In Andover they have erected a large hall where they hold dances nearly every week of the year, and their farmers' club also meets there. In summer frequent picnics are held in the different neighborhoods.

The Finns are progressive and their farms are well equipped with modern machinery. The women are skilled in farm work and may often be seen in the fields, some of them taking the places of their husbands while the latter are doing carpentry work in the surrounding villages, nearly all Finns being good carpenters.

SIR F. DICKSEE PASSES ON

LONDON—Sir Francis Dicksee, president of the Royal Academy, has passed on. Sir Francis's career as an artist was one of unbroken success. For the Victorian age, of which his work was representative, he had an affection and loyalty which never faltered and on his election as president of the academy he publicly proclaimed his dislike of modern tendencies in art.

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## HOOVER FRIEND OF FARMERS, BORAH AVERS

Senator Attacks Smith's Prohibition and Immigration Stands

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—The World War Food Administration record of Herbert Hoover was declared to have been "entirely friendly" to the American farmer by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, in his second and final campaign address here in the traditionally Democratic State of North Carolina.

Replying to Democratic critics of the Republican presidential nominee's attitude on agriculture during his food administration service, the Idaho Senator dealt in his speech with the farm problem of the Nation, and touched upon a number of other leading issues of the political contest.

The Senator said Mr. Hoover did not have in his food administration "one iota of power" except that delegated by President Wilson, nor did he adopt any other course than a friendly one toward agriculture.

Senator Borah's address was delivered to probably the largest number of auditors so far assembled during the campaign trip that he has made through the "solid South" states of Virginia and North Carolina. His speech was broadcast over a coast-to-coast hookup.

Defends Hoover's Record

Democratic opponents who claim that Mr. Hoover fixed the price of wheat in 1917 were declared by the Senator to be in error, because President Wilson "fixed the price upon the recommendation of a board made up in the majority by agriculturalists."

Another Democratic charge that the Republican nominee "beat down" the prices of farm products after the armistice also was disclaimed by the Senator, who said cablegrams at that time of Carter Glass, Senator

from Virginia, then Secretary of the Treasury, declared that "Hoover was fighting to maintain prices."

The Idaho Senator declared that "there was an effort in North Carolina to persuade the people not to vote as they want to vote."

"If the people were permitted to go to the polls tomorrow, they would vote according to their convictions," the Senator said.

Cheers From Audience

The Senator declared Herbert Hoover stood for the policies which "will benefit North Carolina." The audience cheered.

"Does Governor Smith stand for anything that North Carolina wants?" the Senator asked, and drew a roar of "Nothing" from the audience. "Do you want Tammany Hall moved from New York to Washington; the repeal of prohibition and the letting down of the immigration bars?" he continued. The audience roared "No!" after each question.

Discussing the various issues of the campaign, Senator Borah first urged that the campaign be based on the policies of the two candidates and not be directed at their personalities.

"There will be lots of personalities in the closing days of the campaign," he said, "but they will be campaign lies."

The Idahoan reiterated his assaults upon the immigration and prohibition positions of Governor Smith.

"I am unalterably opposed to Governor Smith's immigration proposal of eliminating the present quotas," he said. "It would let down the bars of immigration for southern Europe."

When he called upon the voters to "stand by Hoover who will prevent the repeal of prohibition," there were cries of "We'll do it."

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# MELLON DEFENDS ECONOMIES OF ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

ductive to the destruction of that morale than to have a candidate for the Presidency of the United States hold up to ridicule and contempt the efforts of public servants to save the money of the taxpayers.

"Governor Smith sought to establish his case by claiming that the reduction in expenditures effected since 1921 was not due to economy and good administration, but to the automatic demobilization of the wartime machine.

## Saving Since 1921

"The trouble with that contention is that the war had been over for two and one-half years when the Republican Administration took control of the Government in March, 1921. If these savings were inevitable, as Governor Smith would have us believe, why hadn't they already been more largely effected?

"The Governor states that the wartime expenditures dropped gradually during 1921, 1922, and 1923. The fact is that in the first year in which it was established the Budget Bureau succeeded in paring and pruning costs that had already actually been appropriated for the fiscal year 1922 to the extent of \$755,000,000.

"There was nothing very gradual, automatic or inevitable about that. Something evidently had taken place other than simply an addition of 12 months to the post-war period. What had taken place was that a new administration had come in; the budget system had been established and for the first time the Government found itself equipped with an agency for carrying out a systematic policy of retrenchment and for attacking the problem of waste.

"I take it from Governor Smith's remarks that he considers a comparison between 1921 and 1928 as an unfair basis of comparison, and he himself suggests the years 1924 and 1927 as offering a fair basis.

## Figures Are Wrong

"To be sure, he does not hesitate to use the 1921 basis when the figures happen to be favorable to his contention, as he did in the case of the Executive Department and the District of Columbia. Overlooking, however, this inconsistency and overlooking minor inaccuracies, let me come to the central point of the Governor's speech, to the statement which he says is a 'pretty good clean, clear-cut statement,' made 'without equivocation,' from which he has 'got nothing to subtract or deduct,' and 'made with the knowledge that the figures are right.'

"What is that statement? 'All of the departments of the Government in 1927 cost \$200,000,000 more than they did in 1924.'

"I am afraid Governor Smith, has been grossly misinformed. The total ordinary expenditures of the Government, which do not include the expenditures payable from postal revenues, aggregated in 1924 \$1,828,000,000, and in 1927 \$1,857,000,000, or an increase of \$29,000,000, not \$200,000,000.

## Defends Postal Expenditures

"The postal expenditures are not included, for the very good reason that they are met from postal receipts, which the law requires shall be kept separate and earmarked for postal expenditures. Except to the extent that there is a deficiency, they do not constitute a drain on the general resources of the Government.

"Postal expenditures necessarily increase from year to year with the growth of the country, but increased postal business is accompanied, of course, by increased postal revenues. Total governmental expenditures, including public debt items, the postal deficiency and operations in special accounts, amounted to \$3,506,000,000 in 1924, and in 1927 to \$3,493,000,000, or a decrease of \$13,000,000, in spite of the fact that in 1927 there was expended \$115,000,000 for account of the adjusted service certificate fund, intended for the benefit of our veterans, an expenditure which was not made in 1924, and in spite of the fact that debt retirement from ordinary receipts increased by \$62,000,000.

"This is the second time that Governor Smith has been guilty of an

error of this character. In his speech of acceptance, in charging the Republican Administration with the maintenance of useless offices and commissions merely for the benefit of patronage seekers, he makes this statement:

## Veterans Aided

"The appropriations for independent bureaus and offices not responsible to any Cabinet officer increased from \$3,400,000 in 1914 to \$163,000,000 in 1921, and to \$556,000,000 in 1928.

"Governor Smith stopped there. He did not say that the \$556,000,000 expended in 1928, \$500,000,000, or all but \$56,000,000 can be accounted for by the United States Veterans' Bureau which had not come into existence in 1914, and whose expenditures in 1921 were comparatively small because the United States Government had not then begun to meet its obligations to its wounded and mutilated veterans.

"Governor Smith cannot be ignorant of the fact that these large expenditures on the part of the Government are not only justifiable but inevitable and irreducible in amount—and yet he would create the impression that these expenditures were due to the maintenance of jobs for patronage seekers.

"This is a good example of the use of figures, not to present an accurate and truthful picture but quite the opposite.

"And now let me turn to the Governor's third charge, that public works have been neglected entirely, postponed or started with grossly inadequate appropriations. The Governor states that there is established in Washington, what he calls a 'trick bookkeeping system' under which large amounts are authorized, while only small amounts are appropriated year by year. He is apparently under the impression that this practice was recently inaugurated for political purposes.

## Explains Law

"Since 1837 the House of Representatives has followed the sound rule of not permitting an appropriation for any given purpose unless that purpose had previously been authorized.

"Moreover, the Governor, by the use of a little diligence, could have ascertained that in so far as public buildings are concerned, it is not necessary that the amounts authorized specifically for projects be appropriated for in their entirety at once, as the Secretary of the Treasury is given authority to enter into the contracts to the full limit of cost in each instance.

"Therefore, the estimates submitted to Congress are simply in such amounts as will provide adequate funds to carry each project until the following appropriation can be made. It is all simple and readily understandable by those having knowledge of the government business.

## Work Under Bill Progressed

"The Governor cites a number of instances in which building sites were acquired some years ago on which no building has to date been constructed. The fact is that the last omnibus public building bill, the terms for which were made up by the committees of the House and Senate, became a law on March 4, 1913.

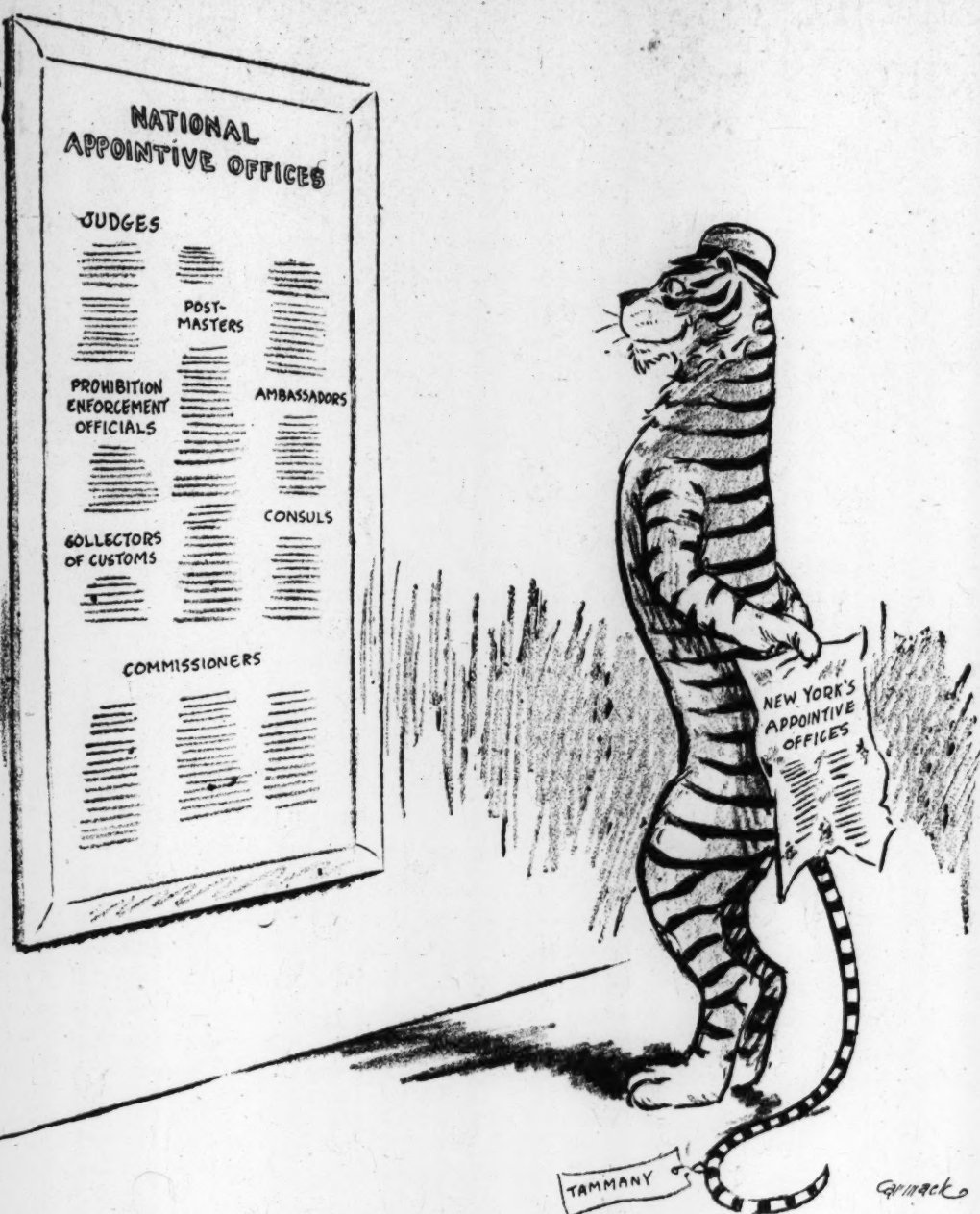
"Work under that bill progressed steadily until the conditions brought about by the World War caused the then Secretary of the Treasury, in the interest of conserving manpower, materials and transportation facilities for war purposes, to suspend the letting of contracts for new buildings.

"When the new administration came into power in 1921, the immediate task to be undertaken was putting the Government's own house in order; the restoration of economic and businesslike principles of administration and the reduction of the cost of Government, necessarily followed by relief from the frightful burdens of taxation under which the country was staggering and which formed so serious an impediment to the restoration of the economic prosperity of the nation.

"Until this vital task had been accomplished, no thought could be given to expanding the physical plant of the Government.

"Once accomplished, the President recommended to the Congress that the time had come for expanding the physical facilities of the Federal Government, but he was unwilling

## "That's the List I'd Like to Get My Paws On"



that we should return to the old pork barrel practices of an omnibus public buildings bill.

"Law Was Enacted" Accordingly, a law was enacted under the terms of which, for the first time in its history, the physical plant of the Government would be constructed on the basis of actual requirements, rather than by virtue of the political needs of Congressional districts.

"Since that time and in the course of the last three years a general authorization of \$298,000,000 has been made for public buildings purposes, of which \$77,000,000 have been appropriated and of which \$50,000,000 approximately are being annually expended. To date, 251 projects have been authorized, 244 for the country at large and 7 for the District of Columbia.

"The Governor gave what he called a few shining examples of mismanagement. He stated that in the Borough of Brooklyn the Government acquired a site as far back as 1915 and that up to and including this year not a single dollar has ever been appropriated to put a building on it.

"Now, what are the facts? When the land in question was acquired, there were buildings on it and the very act which authorized its acquisition provided for the remodeling of those buildings. They have since been remodeled and have been in use by the Federal Government ever since. As already stated, there was no Public Building Act until 1926. At the present time \$2,700,000 has been authorized for the demolition of the old buildings and the extension and remodeling of the main building. It is expected to advertise the foundations in January and the superstructure in April, 1929.

"Chicago As An Example "In Chicago Governor Smith states that a site was acquired at a cost of close to \$4,000,000, that the new federal building is designed to cost

\$14,250,000, and that at the last session Congress appropriated just \$300,000, not enough for the foundation. From which he would have the people infer that this project is being handled in a wasteful and unbusinesslike manner.

"Here again the Governor has been guilty of making charges without a careful ascertainment of the facts. It is true that a site has been acquired in 1928 at a cost of \$3,890,000, but that site does not include all of the land required for the new building.

"The Government was not able to purchase the balance of the property for what it conceived to be a reasonable price. Condemnation proceedings have had to be resorted to. Until this needed property has been acquired, it is impossible to begin construction, and the \$300,000 appropriation is all that can possibly be expended this fiscal year.

"However, I again invite attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to enter into building contracts up to the full limit of \$14,250,000 as soon as the title to the land becomes vested in the United States and the plans for the building are completed.

"In Pittsburgh, in 1912, the Congress directed the sale of a site previously acquired.

"Eleanor Cumings Accompanist—Pianist Teacher Graduate of the Dunning Method for Beginners, Harmony and Composition with Eastern Cole at Columbia University. Specialized in piano with Louis Finton. Eighteenth season in Bronxville. STUDIOS: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address all inquiries and applications to: RESIDENCE STUDIO Gramatan Parkways, Pondfield Road West Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. BRONXVILLE 2446. Private Dining Room for Parties Luncheon, 12-2-45c Dinner, 1-3-6-7-41.00 Supper, 6-7-41.00 Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

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and that they have not yet been in a position to submit their plans and drawings, the \$300,000 is adequate to cover such expenditures as may be incurred this year.

"These examples are, I think, sufficient to demonstrate that Governor Smith has been led to draw rash conclusions from insufficient data and inadequate study.

"Greatest Business Enterprise "The business of the United States Government is the greatest business enterprise in the world. Knowledge of it is not to be acquired hastily during the course of a few months' campaign. It is no reflection on Governor Smith's ability that he is inadequately informed as to the business of the Federal Government.

"What might reasonably be asked of him, however, is that he refrain from charging others with misrepresentation and bad faith until by study and familiarity with his subject he has placed himself in a position to deal with it in terms of fact."

Dr. Work, describing Governor Smith as "by his own admission the greatest financial expert New York State has ever had," asserted it was now his duty in that role to explain discrepancies in his address.

"When the Republican Administration came into power in 1921 the war had been over for two years and a half; our troops had returned from France; our army cantonments had been abandoned; our military and naval forces demobilized," said Dr. Work. "The sixty-sixth Congress, Republican in both branches, eliminated \$1,500,000,000 of appropriations demanded by the Democratic administrative officials.

"\$2,000,000,000 Reduction "So the 1921 Federal expenditures were those of peacetime, and Governor Smith admits that the 1927 expenditures were \$2,000,000,000 less than those of 1921.

"But he makes the assertion that the Republican Administration was able to make so good a showing because it had inherited from the Democratic Administration war material which had cost the United States Government \$2,000,000,000. That is true, but while Governor Smith was citing the record he neglected to state that the cost of this material was based on fictitious war values; that the material was bought by Democratic officials without competitive bidding and frequently without even so much as a written contract or memorandum; and that it represented values and purchases under conditions that marked the greatest orgy of extravagance ever known in American history; and that when the Republican Administration went to realize on it, instead of cashing in for \$2,000,000,000, the records of the War Department show that the surplus war material brought exactly 14 cents on the dollar.

"Governor Smith is the first individual who has advanced the proposition that a legacy of bankrupt stock constitutes a valuable asset to those who have to dispose of it."

## Children Now Playing Happily in House Where Saloon Stood

### Lenox Hill Settlement Also Maintains Playground and Runs Boys' Camp—Recreation and Contact With Others Takes Place of "Preaching"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—More than 1000 children are making use of the facilities of Lenox Hill Settlement, which operates a house at 316 East Sixty-third Street in a building once used as a saloon in what was known as "Murderers' Row."

A new house, to serve as headquarters of the association, has just been completed and will be opened officially in November.

In addition, the association maintains a playground, which had an average daily attendance this summer of 645 children, and it runs a camp on Long Island for the boys of the district, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field.

The association had its origin in a kindergarten organized in 1890 by the Associated Alumnae of Hunter College, according to Miss Rosalie Manning, resident director.

The first kitchen to operate on a regular daily basis was devoted to feeding the babies left at the settlement each day by mothers who go out to work. Then, as the mothers asked if her son who went to the public school could come into the lounge of Children's House to eat his luncheon, saying that she locked him out of the home each day when she left for her work at 8 o'clock and that he got "pretty cold on the street at noon."

The mother was told to send the boy to the settlement, and it was discovered that his "luncheon" was a hunk of dry bread. Investigation revealed a large number of these older children of working mothers who needed not only better food, but more satisfactory contact with adults during the day. The installation of a lunchroom and playground followed.

"If I were to describe the general policies of our association, I would say we are by no means a crusading organization," Miss Manning said.

"The vessel is Diesel-driven, in keeping with the type of propulsion recently adopted for several large yachts, and has a cruising range of 7000 miles. The Coronet is 161 feet over all, with a beam of 27 feet. After a short stay in New York, she will cruise to the West Indies.

## BUSH YACHT DESIGNED ALONG CLIPPER LINES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—With a graceful curving bow and a cut-under stern, reminiscent of the clipper type of sailing ship of half a century ago, the yacht Coronet, which was built for Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, has just arrived here from the shipbuilding yards at Kiel, Ger.

The vessel is Diesel-driven, in keeping with the type of propulsion recently adopted for several large yachts, and has a cruising range of 7000 miles. The Coronet is 161 feet over all, with a beam of 27 feet. After a short stay in New York, she will cruise to the West Indies.

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for  
Immediate Possession



## HOOVER LAUDED BY KELLOGG IN ST. PAULS SPEECH

Nominee Called 'Exceedingly Able, Conscientious, and High-Minded'

ST. PAUL, Minn. (P)—Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, paid tribute to Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee in an address before the Ramsey County Women's Republican Club here.

Praising the Republican presidential nominee as "exceedingly able, conscientious and high-minded," Secretary Kellogg said that during the World War Mr. Hoover had the confidence of Democrats and Republicans alike.

He credited Mr. Hoover with having "knowledge and capacity" to deal with economic problems facing the country. The Secretary of State said he had nothing against Governor Alfred E. Smith, "but I ask you if there is any reason why he should be preferred to a man of the training, experience and vision of Hoover, the Republican candidate?"

The cabinet officer emphasized the importance of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project to the betterment of northwest agriculture and told of Mr. Hoover's part in advancing that project.

Secretary Kellogg briefly recounted the chief accomplishments of the Coolidge administration, pointing to tax reduction, governmental economy and reduction of the public debt. No country that engaged in the World War, he said, has been more prosperous and happy or has made more progress than the United States.

**Makes Plea for G. O. P.**

He urged voters of Minnesota to support the Republican ticket from President "to the end of the list."

He declared that Mr. Hoover did not fix the price of wheat after the United States entered the World War as has been charged against the

nominee. Mr. Kellogg said he knew, as a member of the Senate at that time, that Mr. Hoover had nothing to do with the fixing of the price, but that he was largely instrumental in securing a combination of allied countries from lowering the price of wheat.

Secretary Kellogg spoke mostly of northwestern and Great Lakes problems and declared that Mr. Hoover was strongly in favor of the building of the St. Lawrence River canal to give the great region in the northwest an outlet to the sea. He said that the United States is doing everything it can but that no canal could be built on the international section without the co-operation of both governments and that he believed the Canadian Government was giving the project all the attention this country could ask.

**Issues Mostly Economic**

Secretary Kellogg said that the political issues were largely economic and that in the "just solution" of these questions lies the foundation of the happiness, prosperity of the people and the advancement of our civilization.

"I am not an intense partisan who will tell you that all good is Republican," he added, "but as parties are judged by the result of legislation and administration, I ask you, is there any reason at this time for a change?"

Mr. Hoover has taken a leading part in protecting the rights of people, he said, adding that under the Republican tariff the country has been prosperous, labor has had employment and the farmers have received more protection than they ever did under any tariff. He said that he knew Mr. Hoover to be exceedingly able, conscientious, high-minded and devoted to the interests of his country.

"I know of no man," he declared, "who has greater knowledge and capacity to deal with the complex problems of the world than Mr. Hoover. I believe that the farmers of this country can trust his extraordinary knowledge and ability and his patriotic desire to assist the great basic industry of this country."

## The Campaign Day by Day

Other noted persons who have endorsed Herbert Hoover's candidacy are: James Bowron, Harold Bell Wright, Herman Hagedorn, Sam T. Clover, Milton Sills, Francis Atwater, Hiram Maxim, John E. Brindley, A. B. Dick, Julius Rosenwald, Philip A. Tulare, John Mead Howells, Mrs. E. M. Morley Murphy, Francis King Carey, Willis J. Abbot, Capt. Edward Rick- enbacker, Griffith Oden Ellis, E. W. Ducker, E. W. and F. S. Weyerhauser, James M. Wood, J. P. Rowe, Lilla Cabot Perry, Charles Lathrop, Darwin P. Kingsley, Frances Alda, Melvil Dewey, Henry Goddard Leach, Finley J. Shepard, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, F. A. Seiberling, Joshua B. Lippincott, Edward W. Bok.

Organization of a group of Broadway actors and actresses as the Hoover-Curtis Theatrical League to campaign for the election of the Republican ticket has been announced in New York, the Associated Press says.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger said in New York, the Associated Press says, Mr. Hoover's regard for child life had won her support of his candidacy.

Thomas P. Gore, former Democratic Senator from Oklahoma, in a radio speech from Chicago, the Associated Press says, assailed Republican Administrations as far back as President Grant's tenure of office.

T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, declared in a radio address from New York, the Associated Press says, that Herbert Hoover, "who helped so much to create national prosperity," would be more likely to succeed in maintaining it than any other presidential candidate.

John H. Bartlett, Assistant Postmaster-General and former Governor of New Hampshire, in a speech at Grafton, N. H., the Associated Press reports, in answering charges of Governor Smith of alleged waste and neglect by the Coolidge Administration in renting instead of buying federal buildings for post offices, said the Democratic nominee "apparently had been misled" and expressed the opinion Mr. Smith was "quoting from old records which had been superseded by legislation."

"Restore government to the people and administer public affairs on Jeffersonian principles," was the plea of Josephus Daniels, Wilson's Secretary of the Navy, in a speech at Atlanta, Ga., in the interest of Governor Smith's candidacy, the Associated Press says.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, in a speech at Binghamton, N. Y., the Associated Press says, vigorously denounced religious "bigotry and intolerance."

Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, author of the Eighteenth Amendment, in a pro-Smith speech in Kansas City, Mo., the Associated Press says, assailed what he termed "the lax enforcement of the prohibition laws by the Republicans."

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate of 1916, is scheduled for two middle western speeches. The first will be at St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 23, the second in Chicago the following night.

John A. Quinn, former national commander of the American Legion, has announced his intention of campaigning for Mr. Hoover in the Northwest.

Montana has gone Democratic in a Presidential election only twice, and prospects point to its standing by the Republican candidates again this year, A. H. Brown, Republican state chairman, reported at western Republican headquarters.

G. A. Tomlinson, president of a line of Great Lakes steamers, said he is convinced the election of Mr. Hoover would aid the grain, ore and coal industries of the northwestern and central states.

## Co-operation Urged for Steady Output

Senator Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, has begun a 12-day campaign in territory where both parties are fighting for the electoral votes, with a speech at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Associated Press says.

**Hardware Men's President Asks Curb on Price-Cutting as Cause of Unstable Trade**

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Co-operation by producers with a view to balancing production and consumption and stabilizing prices and profits, were urged by Walter H. Donlevy of Philadelphia, president of the National Hardware Association of the United States, in his annual address just delivered at the association's annual meeting here.

Mr. Donlevy asserted that "basic conditions point to a continuation of national prosperity." He deprecated price-cutting and unrestrained competition, declaring that "selling merchandise at cost or less is unsound and an economic crime."

Mr. Donlevy criticized wholesale spending by governments. He declared that "unnecessary officeholders and profligate waste of taxpayers' money" are responsible at least in part for high prices consumers must pay. "While some communities are aroused to the necessity for reform, others," he said, "entirely too many citizens seem unwilling to take remedial action."

Upward revision of the tariff, not only to protect American industry and citizens and preserve prosperous conditions, but to keep the American market of value to Europe, thus aiding rehabilitation there, was urged by Leslie M. Shaw of Washington, D. C., formerly Secretary of the Treasury and twice Governor of Iowa.

"Every manufacturing industry in the land," he said, "came into being graciously invited by adequate tariff protection against foreign competition, or protection in the form of patents."

"Per capita importations are always larger when American producers are given ample security against foreign competition. The logic of this is irresistible. When Americans are protected in their own markets on competition products, they are invariably prosperous, and they import raw materials, luxuries and the things they do not produce freely. The American market is worth vastly more to Europe when our tariff rates are high than when they are low."

**INDUSTRY GETS COLLEGE AID**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—A survey is to be made by the school of business administration of the University of Oregon, it is announced by David Faville, dean, on behalf of the lumber interests of the Northwest, at the request of the Botsford-Constantine advertising agency of Portland.

## CANADA WARNS YOUTH AGAINST USE OF ALCOHOL

(Continued from Page 1)

trial accident rate is about three times as high among drinkers as among men in general." David remembers this because he has heard his father complaining about the recent 90 per cent increase in motor accidents in Ontario, since the dry law was ended.

David is a bright boy, and he starts for home still considering the matter. Rounding the corner he goes by a row of shops and over one of them is the sign.

"Ontario Liquor Commission." The shop is in the business part of the city, and crowded with workers, who are coming empty-handed, and going out with sealed packages of liquor. A line forms before one window that looks something like a ticket office in a railway station.

**Asks Questions of Father**

The government employees behind the grilling partition work rapidly. David notices first a man in livery, apparently a chauffeur, who fills out a large list apparently destined for his master. Then he notes also a poor woman who, somewhat sheepishly, deposits the wrapped package in the bottom of her baby carriage—after which she puts the baby back again on top of the load!

David walks home, and on arrival has thought up some rather difficult questions for his harassed father. "Why," he wants to know, "does our teacher tell us that alcohol is bad for us? Is that true, Dad?"

From behind his paper "Dad" answers, "Yes," in that tired way that becomes a habit, after a while, even with the most considerate parents. "Then David brings his father up short with a question that certainly requires wiser heads than a schoolboy's to answer."

"Well, then, Father," he persists, "if the Government says alcohol is bad for people, why does it sell alcohol itself?"

**Proves Difficult to Answer**

And that, as you might say, is a poser. It is a question that makes Dad sigh heavily, put down his paper and ponder. It is a question that all parents living in "government sale" provinces must find some answer for. Which are the school children to believe, one asks, the Government that tells them to beware of alcohol, or the Government that sells liquor to anybody with a \$2 permit? There are, at any rate, certain elements of rather subtle humor in the situation.

For instance, Ontario makes enough profit out of its alcohol to pay for millions of those books on "Health" attacking alcohol which it puts into the hands of the provincial school children. Looked at from a detached viewpoint, anyone can see the ethical difficulty involved in putting the Government into partnership with the drink trade. It occurs to many Americans who consider the example of the Canadian plan and the proposed to put Ohio or Illinois, Chicago or Tammany Hall, into the official and legalized liquor traffic.

Ontario dries, according to first-hand testimony, are conscientiously attempting to give the new system a fair trial. They are prepared to note the process and to stand by, while the upshot reveals itself. They are in just that legal position in which the more irrefragable wets in the United States claim themselves to be—the victim of summary legislation imposed by the will of the majority—and yet they are not attempting to destroy the basic law of the land.

**Persist in Illegal Practices**

Already the practical difficulties of taking the liquor business into partnership with the state are manifest. The final report of the Royal Commission on Customs and Excise, dated Oct. 15, last year, says that many of the state-licensed brewers and distillers "have been fined again and again, and still persist in their improper practices." The Royal Commission continues:

"There are a variety of companies who conduct business as licensees of the Government, such as brewers, distillers, drug companies and vinegar companies. These licensees, by virtue of their license, are privileged parties." It goes on to explain that many licensees have been "guilty of the most flagrant and persistent violations of the laws" under government control.

This has been the experience of Canada. Is it not a fair question to ask whether the distiller and brewer, if given a similar "privileged" position in United States politics, in a city like Chicago or New York, would not duplicate the abuses

which the Canadian Royal Commission notes and attacks, and perhaps reach bounds past all control?

**Retail Bootlegging Increased**

Let us revert for a minute to the dialogue between David Malcolm and his father, which opened this article. Suppose that, to David's question about the incongruous position of the Government, his patient father had explained all the facts given above, and yet added:

"Nevertheless, David, I believe that the Government is doing right. Against all that might be said in criticism of state control, there is this to be answered—at least it has ended bootlegging and similar lawlessness!"

Probably David would be quite content, as sons are with the assurance of fathers. But for impartial readers, the statement of Attorney-General Craig of Manitoba, regarding bootlegging and the working of liquor control there, will carry weight:

"Retail bootlegging has increased, due to the removal of the first main difficulty of anyone proposing to deal illicitly with liquor, namely, the obtaining of supplies, a condition intensified by the fact that in addition to all former avenues of supply, such unlawful traffickers can now lawfully purchase liquor (from the Government), which he intends for resale, particularly in districts where obtaining liquor previously was always difficult and frequently impossible."

**Which Protects Youth Better**

Bootlegging apparently does not end when the Government goes into partnership with the liquor business. Previous articles have dwelt on this subject, and the foregoing statement of Mr. Craig is direct evidence in the matter.

There seems to be only one other line of argument in defending the anomalous position of a government engaged in distributing alcohol at the same time that it attacks it. This is to grant that alcohol is a bad thing in itself, but to point out that under the Canadian law, people under 21 years of age are forbidden to sell, whereas in this country it is among young people, it might be argued, that alcohol makes its worst inroads.

For all that the law puts a ban on the sale of alcohol to young people, it must be admitted that the visitor to Ontario who believes that the restriction there is carried out with more success than in the United States, under absolute prohibition. One sees hip flasks for sale in fashionable shops in Toronto and Ottawa. Those young people in Ontario who think it smart to break the law can get liquor with all the greater ease because the Ontario bootlegger has no need of a source of supply.

To sum up, the youth of the United States would seem better protected against alcohol, because absolute prohibition dries up the source of supply, whereas in a system of state sale, as in Canada, anyone with a \$2 license can pass the Government's own beverages over to young people.

**Hoover's Election Needed by Labor, Lewis Declares**

**"Unprecedented Prosperity" Launched by Nominee, He Says**

NEW YORK (P)—The plea that unprecedented conditions render it imperative "from the standpoint of organized labor, as well as business and industry, that Herbert Hoover should be elected," was made here by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in a radio address.

"We are in the midst of a new industrial revolution which has been the marvel of the civilized world," Mr. Lewis said. "The astounding success of the procedure underlying this new development has been that prices should be lowered to the consumer, reasonable margins of profit maintained for the producer, and, at the same time, the wages of labor should be indefinitely increased in accordance with the principle of increased productive efficiency."

He discussed conditions during and after the war, and declared no changes in theory or practice were developed "until after the industrial and financial breakdown of 1920-1921 and the resultant period of depression."

**1925 Was Turning Point**

"It was the effort to revive the prostrated industry and trade of the country," he declared, "that first led to the new economic order through which the country has been passing since the year 1923. "The turning point came early in

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Two private dining rooms for parties

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Please Mention The Christian Science Monitor

**Phillipsborn Co.**

"The House of Courtesy"

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## Increase of Bootlegging in Canada Reported Under Systems of Control

In refuting Alfred E. Smith's contention that Canada's state dispensaries and state control of liquor might be copied profitably by the United States, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, in Capper's Weekly, cites the following facts and figures:

"British Columbia reports bootlegging has increased 111 per cent during the first year under government control.

"The liquor boards of Ontario and Quebec report liquor sales have increased 33 per cent, and 50 per cent since the opening of the 'beer parlors'."

"In Manitoba motorcar accidents have doubled in number. Manitoba's police commissioner, F. C. Burton, says arrests for drunkenness increased 125 per cent during the first eight months of government control in that province and that 'if all the drunks were arrested there would be no room for them in the jails.'"

"The Liquor Board of the Province of Alberta declares, 'Our greatest problem is "moonshine" in the country districts.'"

"This, it appears, is the true state of affairs in what is called 'law-abiding Canada.'"

1923, when Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover publicly and unequivocally condemned the fallacy of assuming that the prewar standards of living were "normal" standards. On the contrary, he vigorously stated that post war "normal" standards were vastly different, and future prospects of recurring periods of unemployment still further improving these living standards. . . . Under these conditions wage rates might be indeterminately increased, labor and other costs, as well as prices to consumers, reduced, and at the same time enormous margins of profit maintained.

**Stabilization of Industry**

"As a result of the influence of these revolutionary suggestions, the present era of unprecedented prosperity was begun and developed.

**Party Gains Not Shown**

Since, under the Massachusetts law, registrants do not declare their political affiliations when registering but only when voting at primary elections, there is no indication as to how the two parties have shared in the thousands of new voters added to the rolls in the last four weeks.

Democratic Party workers under Charles H. McGlue, Democratic chairman of registration, declared their confidence that Smith voters form more than half the new registrations, especially in the larger industrial cities.

Republican leaders, on the other hand, pointed out that suburban and smaller cities and towns, usually Republican, showed even higher proportionate increases in registration than the larger cities. Heads of dry organizations said thousands of citizens have been impelled to qualify themselves for prohibition by their interest in the coming election.

Another index of the high interest in the coming election was offered in an announcement from the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, that approximately 75,000 absent voters' ballots are being distributed this year. This is an increase of

**CHILE AND PERU DISCUSS SHIPPING ARRANGEMENT**

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Administrative co-ordination of Chilean and Peruvian steamship lines to share the intercoastal trade is being discussed here at a conference between President Leguia of Peru, Guillermo Condón, head of the Chilean steamship interest, and S. X. Leith, German manager of the Peruvian lines, the United Press learns authoritatively. The conferences were initiated following the recent resumption of relations between the two countries.

While the negotiations for a definite working agreement between the lines have considerably advanced, the previously considered possibility of an amalgamation of the lines is no longer being thought of. It is understood that the question of what flag the ships would sail under in the event of a consolidation has prevented any further developments on a project for amalgamation.

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McDowell & Co. 217 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

25 per cent over figures of four years ago.

**Boston Total is 298,438**

The final total of registered voters in Boston was 298,438, of whom more than 160,000 are men and approximately 138,000 women. Five hundred persons were left in line at the City Hall when the doors were closed at 10 p. m. In Worcester the total was 77,670, a gain of 1401 in a year. Lowell surpassed all records of that city with 40,355 persons enrolled, more than 4000 above the previous high total.

Springfield showed the highest percentage of gain over 1924 of any of the large communities reporting. Its total of 58,663 was more than 18,000, or 45 per cent higher than that of the last presidential election year.

Cambridge closed with 45,023 voters enrolled, nearly 8000 more than four years ago, and Somerville reported a record-breaking total of 42,983, a gain of more than 7500 over 1924. Waltham's total was 15,042, compared to 12,335 in 1924. Chelsea has 15,998 voters eligible, a gain of more than 2500.

**Brookline Gains 2000**

Total registration in Brookline is 22,817, the heaviest in the town's history and nearly 5000 more than in 1924. Quincy's registered voters number 29,820, also a new high and a gain of more than 8000 in four years. Milton reported a gain of more than 50 per cent in reaching 8231.

Lists in Malden contain 23,174 names, women outnumbering men three to two in registration since the primary. Other totals in the north-eastern suburbs were: Everett, 17,486; Medford, 24,657; Melrose, 11,826; Arlington, 16,125; and Lynn, 42,462, all substantial increases over four years ago.

The proportion of increase was somewhat less in Fall River and New Bedford than in some other cities, yet New Bedford showed an aggregate voting list of 36,257 and Fall River 42,137, both setting records.

**STUDENTS WORK FOR SCHOOL**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Students of Tower Hill School, a private institution for the education of youth of both sexes, granted a half holiday recently, found jobs at some kind of manual work that netted a total of \$400, which will be spent in improving the athletic field of the school.

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"Dixie Weave" Tropical Worsteds Suits are found here only in Hartford.

**THE Luke Horsfall Co.**

93 Asylum Street, Hartford

"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

**G. Fox & Co. Inc.**

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For Instant Service—Bring your recent furs to the Fur Vault, Fourth Floor, New Steiger Bldg., Pratt St. at Trumbull.

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Madelon combines the best of styling lines, the finest of materials and tailoring to an economy of price that is amazing!

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Madelon Coats are \$69.50 and \$95.00

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Exclusive in Hartford with Sage-Allen

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Incorporated HARTFORD, CONN.

**Attractive displays of Early American and Modernistic Furniture**

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Selling Good Home Furnishings for 37 Years at

103 Asylum St. and 150 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.

## Hoover Always American Citizen, Records Prove

Work and State Department Deny He Sought to Be Briton

WASHINGTON (P)—Simultaneously with the formal declaration by the State Department that Herbert Hoover has always been an American citizen, Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, charged the Republican presidential nominee "has been the victim of one of the most unjust whispering campaigns in the history of presidential contests."

"Whispers," the statement explains, arose from the fact that Herbert Hoover was listed on English voters' rolls without his knowledge years ago.

The listing, Dr. Work explained, was done by English officials under requirements of law, because Hoover as the lessee of a house near London paid taxes, and the names of all taxpayers are automatically placed on the voters' lists, although this of itself does not carry the right to vote.

Dr. Work's arraignment of this whispering campaign was made public after the State Department had issued a formal statement declaring that "there never has been the slightest question of



## HOOVER URGES EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE

G. O. P. Nominee Greet  
Exporters Who Call to  
Pledge Support

WASHINGTON (AP)—Speaking to members of the Hoover-Curtis National Export Committee, Herbert Hoover said it was of "extreme importance" that the men who have their eyes fixed on the ball of America's future should get into this campaign to see that the public mind is corrected, as there are many issues and movements that "have nothing to do fundamentally with the prosperity and progress of the country."

"I appreciate your coming here and offering your support," the nominee said in greeting the business men who called at his headquarters. "You all know how I have felt during these years that one primary factor in the stability of American business and continuation of employment has been the expansion of foreign trade, and in our endeavors to build up that expansion I think we have built up something else that is perhaps equally important."

**Basis of Co-operation**

"For the first time so far as I know in the history of government, government has been placed on the basis of co-operation rather than on a basis of compulsion. You know the vast number of committees that we have set up in every single export, not formal committees but actual working committees who have developed a co-ordination of trade activities and expanded the government facilities incidental to their work, thereby developing a strategy and a technique in trade expansion such as the world has never seen. I think the results show in our trade every day."

"You know as well as I know the enormous volume of opportunities that are constantly coming into America through the governmental agencies throughout the world, and the effect they have had in the actual expansion of trade. But more important than that, this whole organization set up in co-operation with industry and export all over the country, has resulted in directing the public mind and our merchants and manufacturers to the primary necessity of trade as the basis of stability."

"So that we have many gains out of it, we have the gain in employment, probably to the extent of four or five hundred thousand in the export trade alone. The next few years are going to be a time of necessity for even more intensive co-operation, for the recuperation of the world is going to make competition more intensive. At the same time the world is going to expand in its demands enormously and our problem is to get our share of the expansion."

**Want Share of World's Growth**

"We do not want the other man's trade. We don't want to deplete him of his business, we only want a fair share of the world's growth. It is going to be and must be one of the most important concerns of the Government during this next four years that we maintain the position which we have already secured."

"I thank you all for coming down here, and I do appreciate the activity which you are showing on this occasion, because campaigns are filled with many issues and movements that have nothing to do with the progress of the country. And it is of extreme importance that the men who have their eyes fixed on the ball of America's future should get into this campaign to see that the public mind is corrected."

Eliot H. Hooker of New York headed the delegation, made up of a score of officials of leading exporting firms.

**Hoover Held Wheat  
Prices Up During War,  
Committee Reports**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover's record in full, with letters from him and from David F. Houston, Wilson's Secretary of Agriculture, is made public by the National Republican Committee. This is done in answer to a letter from H. C. Stuart, former Governor of Virginia, recently published, in which he undertook to show that Mr. Hoover had held down the price of the 1919 wheat crop.

"His statement is true only to the extent that Mr. Hoover was absent in Europe when the matter was under discussion and he cabled and asked that it be deferred until his return," the committee report says. "Upon his return he found that an increase in the minimum was being strongly objected to by Mr. Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, who considered the price sufficiently high for governmental purposes, and that officials

STEEFEL  
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in Coats  
and Dresses in  
the Misses Shop**

**Steeffel Brothers**  
ALBANY, N. Y.

**NEW FALL  
HATS**

GRACE-MERIT  
31 N. PEARL ST.  
ALBANY, N. Y.

VISIT OUR ECONOMY  
HAT DEPT 5

of the Food Administration objected to announcing a higher price 12 months in advance of the crop—as it would result in hoarding in the meantime—and that such activities would defeat the government in the war.

**Hoover Kept Price Up**

"Upon Mr. Hoover's arrival, he, in the interest of the farmer, proposed that the 1919 guarantee should be maintained for the 1919 crop, but that a commission should be created to report in the spring of 1919 the additional price which should be given to the farmer for the 1919 crop and that the minimum should then be readjusted upward on that footing. In spite of opposition from many quarters he secured its adoption and it was the only guarantee given by the Government for any 1919 product."

"Mr. Hoover addressed a letter to President Wilson recommending this plan which was adopted."

"Mr. Hoover's term of office expired before the 1919 crop was harvested and the matter of appointing the commission was in the hands of the President and the Cabinet, who decided that the world price level of wheat was so favorable at that time as not to require any further advance in the minimum price. As a matter of fact, the crop harvested in 1919 averaged \$2.72 a bushel for No. 1 Northern, or an average of 36 cents higher than even Governor Stuart and his commission recommended."

**Hoover's Aid to Farmer Lauded**

"Six months after this incident mentioned by Governor Stuart, the Governor himself put his signature to a statement extolling Mr. Hoover's support to the farmer."

"Following is the part of a resolution passed by the Agricultural Advisory Committee at its meetings in Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1919, five months after the events which Governor Stuart complains of:

"Therefore, be it resolved, by the National Agricultural Advisory Committee, now in session in Washington, that we here record our high sense of appreciation of the extraordinary ability and uniform fairness with which Herbert Hoover has met and discharged his weighty responsibilities which have devolved upon him in stimulating home production, without which we would now be facing world shortage of food and consequent higher cost of living; in eliminating speculative control of wheat and other essential products, which has ever been harmful alike to producer and consumer; in conserving the foodstuffs, and in supplying the wants of the millions who were and still are dependent upon American resources for the necessities of life."

"We are of opinion that no agency or department of the Government has done a greater work, and that no man of the many chosen for important national and international service, has earned a higher place in public esteem and admiration than the man who played so notable a part in guiding and bringing together the producers and consumers of the country, and who, by his rightful possession of the confidence of all classes at home and abroad, has brought a united citizenship, into voluntary contributions of service and sacrifice."

**RUBBER INVESTORS'  
ASSOCIATION TO BE  
FORMED IN BRITAIN**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In view of the forthcoming abrogation of the Stevenson restriction act of Nov. 1, British rubber investors have passed a resolution to form a rubber investors' association to safeguard the interests of shareholders.

C. F. Dawns of Mincing Lane said he himself in years gone by had assisted in fixing the price and stocks of rubber, in America today the selling price of spot rubber in Mincing Lane was virtually fixed in New York. Such a state of affairs made it necessary that shareholders, he said, take action to protect their interests.

A committee was elected, with F. W. Lewis of Cardiff, chairman; Dr. Ross MacMahon of Bournemouth, vice-chairman; James E. MacAulay, London, secretary, and Mr. Dawn, treasurer.

**COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT \$20,500**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—New York Cotton Exchange membership of Shepard W. King has been sold to S. S. Shienker for another \$20,500, a decrease of \$500 from the last sale.

**H. Horton & Co., Inc.**  
Broadway and Beaver St.  
ALBANY, N. Y.

**Largest equipment house between  
New York and Chicago**

"Everything Under One Roof"

Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines and Railroad Companies.

Our New Catalog is now ready. Blue Prints and specifications furnished on request.

**Rate of  
Interest Paid  
Since 1919**

4 1/2 %  
Compounded Quarterly

Mail this slip today  
National Savings Bank  
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.

These are the things our 55,000 depositors are saving for—home, Christmas, travel, education—You, too, can enjoy this big Mutual Savings Bank's service by mail. Send for booklet.

**NEW FALL  
HATS**

GRACE-MERIT  
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VISIT OUR ECONOMY  
HAT DEPT 5

## Enjoys More Sway Than Most Presidents



ANTANAS SMETONA  
President of the Republic of Lithuania, Who Is Endowed With Exceptional Authority by the Constitution of This Young Nation.

## Presidents of Europe British Meeting Traffic Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of the Lithuanian Relief Committee, and is widely known in his own and neighboring countries. The outside world hears of Lithuania chiefly through the unfortunate border disputes with Poland which still remain unsettled. The fact is, however, that internally Lithuania is making splendid progress. Many of the questions which caused acute disagreements in other European countries were settled amicably and to the satisfaction of all classes in Lithuania. Its social and other laws are recognized as having been framed on a high plane of understanding and governmental responsibility.

## FALSE CHECKS LEAD TO YOUTH'S CAPTURE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The William J. Burns Detective Agency here has just been notified of the arrest in Lynchburg, Va., of a young man giving the name of Kenneth G. Roberts Jr., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, upon complaint of one of its clients, the American Bankers' Association, acting for one of its member banks in Akron, O. He was taken in custody to Baltimore, where he is held on charges preferred by George T. Henry, chief inspector of the Baltimore Police Department.

According to information supplied to the Burns agency, the man under arrest represented himself on various occasions as the son of practitioners whose names appear in The Christian Science Journal. It is further charged that he presented checks of from \$5 to \$15 at Christian Science Reading Rooms, asking that they be cashed to assist him to get out of town. The checks were returned as worthless, the complaint alleged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**Sterling Ranges  
and Furnaces**

**Diehl Square Dealer**  
759-63 Main Street West  
Sheet Metal Work and Repairs  
Expert Service

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**When You Get a New  
Chrysler**

—get it from this new Rochester home of the Chrysler car... where service for the customer is the first consideration.

**Harris Mac, Inc.**  
626 MAIN ST., W.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**The Store of  
Standard Merchandise**

Complete Fall Selections of  
STEIN BLOCH CLOTHES  
MANHATTAN SHIRTS  
RESILIO NECKWEAR  
STETSON HATS  
NUNN-BUSH SHOES

**Union Clothing Co.**  
115-117 Main Street, East

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**Now in Stock  
New Full Fashioned**

**Humming-Bird  
Silk Hosiery**

For those women always looking for something a little better

**McCURDY & CO.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**Kickernick**  
Bodice-Top Combrazere

Style No. 5669

The brassiere portion extends well below the waist. Lends the fuller figure a perfection of line. A charming garment.  
In Rayon.....\$3.95

THIRD FLOOR  
Sibley, Lindsay  
& Curr Co.

year he was able to show 3 1/2 per cent decrease in accidents, in spite of the fact they had about 16 per cent more vehicles on the streets than last year. Edinburgh, Liverpool, Leeds and other cities reported similar experiences of the value of "area councils."

## Filene Advises Pool Buying to Thwart Chains

(Continued from Page 1)

quate profits while selling at lower prices. It is the same theory that has made the very great success of the Chevrolet and Ford cars, and the hundreds of articles sold through Woolworth's the A & P stores and similar organizations.

"We must conserve the public's buying power by eliminating waste in distribution," he said. "Industry cannot continue on a mass production scale if the saving it effects is lost through the doubling up of prices between the factory and the consumer."

An ultimate development in retailing will be department store chains, Mr. Filene declared, because such organizations, comprising 50 to 100 stores, can reach a sales volume of \$1,000,000,000 or \$2,000,000,000 a year, and so exercise tremendous purchasing power. Each department in such an organization would be a unit in a nation-wide chain of similar departments.

"This development is sure to come," Mr. Filene declared. "If department stores do not form chains—then chains will form department stores."

## TRADE-MARK BUREAU MOVED TO NANKING

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—The Trade Mark Bureau has been removed from Peking to Nanking. The change is causing some apprehension. The British Government accepted the China Trade Mark Law of 1923 and British subjects were accordingly advised to register their marks with the Peking bureau, which was then established.

Notice has now been given that new registration will be required at the Nanking Bureau. This implies a further payment of fees, amounting in the case of some firms which have a large number of marks to protect, to thousands of pounds. The Nanking Bureau should recognize the marks already registered, without exacting payment of further fees on their account.

**PRESIDENT PLANS VACATION**

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge will spend Thanksgiving Day in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia in the Swannanoa Country Club about four miles from Waynesboro. He plans to leave Washington on Sunday, Dec. 2.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Arthur B. Frost**  
Onondaga Jeweler

Onondaga Hotel Building  
356 South Warren Street  
Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Edenette**  
Vacuum Cup Washer

Compact, efficient and fully guaranteed by the Eden Washer Corp. of New York City. Hundreds sold to Christian Science Monitor readers. FREE demonstration in YOUR home.

**Edenette Washer Sales Co.**  
H. GLENN HASKINS, Manager  
2831 So. Salina St. Tel. 4-8013

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**McFARLIN  
CLOTHING  
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Overcoats and Suits  
Sports Wear  
Hats, Caps and Shoes  
Furnishings  
for Men and Boys

Free Parking  
Official Boy Scout Store

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**A First-Aid Station  
for Injured Silk Stockings**

**Our Stocking  
Repair Service**

—which remedies "runs" at moderate charges.

**B. FORMAN  
COMPANY**  
CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

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**Hildreth-Humbert  
Company, Inc.**

**FURNITURE  
and RUGS**

130 So. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Phone 2-0916

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Flowers**

Flowers speak the language of the heart, expressing friendship. Let

**Werner F. Bultmann**  
Serve You  
211 James Street Tel. 2-0926

## K. OF C. OFFICER URGES ELECTION OF MR. HOOVER

Tariff Protection Is Real  
Issue, Catholic Says  
in Speech

Declaring Gov. Alfred E. Smith could not bring about a repeal of the Volstead Act if he would, and that religious prejudice should not have any part in either side of the presidential campaign, Joseph C. Scott, an attorney of Los Angeles, and a national official of the Knights of Columbus, who will speak at the Boston City Club tonight, urged the election of Herbert Hoover in an address at the Quequechan Club at Fall River.

Mr. Scott said that in his opinion neither religion nor prohibition is actually involved in the campaign and believed neither should have any place in it, adding that there is no occasion for bitterness, which is annoying not only to the public but also to the candidates.

He asserted that tariff protection is the outstanding issue, that the textile industry can expect the greatest aid from the talents of Herbert Hoover as an organizer and fact finder, and that the textile industry cannot expect relief through tariff revision unless the revision is made by friends of protection.

**Two Unnecessary Issues**

"In this campaign there are two issues apart from the party platform, which should not be," Mr. Scott said. "One is religion. Hoover comes closer to Lincoln than any other man. I know Herbert Hoover and I know there is not an iota of intolerance in him."

"I do not want to see a demarcation in this country where the Catholics would be on one side and the Protestants on the other. Neither of the candidates wants that issue. That campaign of scrutiny does not belong to the Republican Party and we don't want it. When we say 'with charity toward all,' we mean just that."

"There is no place in this campaign for the prohibition issue," he continued. "Governor Smith has said he would enforce the law if elected, and practically told his followers that he would enforce it better than the Republicans."

**South Dry Law Defender**

"If Governor Smith thinks he is going to throw over the Volstead Act, can you see the southern home dry senators undertake to tamper with the Volstead Act? They passed it over the veto of Wilson. Do you think they will let Governor Smith tamper with it? It is ridiculous to think they will allow the Volstead Act to be modified."

"It is apparent to all men and

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Individuality in design distinguishes the new footwear at Day's**

At a glance one recognizes Day's footwear. Their patrician air distinguishes them from mere majority. Excellence of shoe craft and pronounced good taste are evident, as are the niceties of detail discriminating women demand.

**Dey Brothers & Co.**  
So. Salina and Jefferson Streets

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU  
PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED**

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese—Butter

ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS  
CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., INC.  
810 Burnet Avenue Phone 2-0103

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Boysen  
Brothers**

**Established  
PLUMBERS  
of Reputation**

NoKot Automatic Oil Burners  
EverHot Automatic Water Heater

524 N. Salina Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Rice**

EDWARD I. RICE, Inc.  
113 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-7231

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**MILLINERY**

Reflecting Smartness But Not Expensive

**C. E. CHAPPELL & SONS**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

women that Governor Smith cannot do anything about the Volstead Act." Mr. Scott deplored some methods he said were being used by James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, and some other Boston men in support of Governor Smith, and criticized several of Mr. Curley's campaign speeches as "coarse and crude."

## Ocean Air Line Plan Outlined by Dr. Eckener

(Continued from Page 1)

latest, by which time the repairs to the port fin will also be finished.

The flight of the Graf Zeppelin was described over the radio by Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, U. S. N., commander of the Los Angeles, and who was a passenger on the German dirigible. He spoke over station WEAZ. Commander Rosendahl recounted the experiences of those on board the airship during the squall in which the dirigible's fin was damaged and highly praised Dr. Eckener's son, Knut, for his heroic part in the repair work.

"The Graf Zeppelin," Commander Rosendahl declared, "is only a pioneer. Even though regular trans-oceanic traffic is not immediately at hand, the trail has been marked in the skies. Feasibility of such traffic is assured, provided we build more airships and progress in the development of essential auxiliaries, particularly efficient airship terminals."

"No other means of transportation were developed without long years of effort. We are now in position to transform the lessons of the present into the realities of the future."

## ELECTION DATE UNFIXED

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, in a letter to the secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society states that the date of the general election is not yet settled, but in no circumstances whatever would the polling day be fixed for a Sunday.

**EDWARDS**  
THREE STORES  
SYRACUSE BUFFALO ROCHESTER

Offer at All Times  
Extensive Showings and  
Splendid Values  
Quality Merchandise

**E. W. EDWARDS & SON**

**Victor Headquarters**

The public is cordially invited to see and hear at Clark's the new Victor Electrola and the latest Victor Orthophonic models—the finest VICTOR display in Syracuse.

**CLARK MUSIC CO.**  
MELVILLE CLARK, Pres.  
466 S. Salina Street, Syracuse

**Flint & Kent**  
554-562 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**The New Gardenias**

Have Leaves in Gold or Silver Finish

They are stunning with frocks of velvet, crepe satin and moire. White, pastels and the lovely wood rose colorings.

Midget size, 65c Medium size, 95c Double clusters, \$1.50

**Women's Double Silk Gloves**

With Suede Fabric Lining  
\$1.50 and \$1.65

COMFORTABLY warm Gloves for all-Fall. Of high quality silks that fit perfectly, with a fine, firm suede fabric lining. Decorated and tailored cuff styles.

At \$1.50 and \$1.65 the colors are beige, gray, cedar, sunset and black. Sizes 6 to 8 1/2.

At \$1.50 there is a two-button style in mode, gray and black. Sizes 6 to 9.

**Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.** BUFFALO NEW YORK

## ARTISTS OF NOTE RAISE LEVEL OF BRITISH POSTER

Railways Play a Part in  
Bringing Art Into Advertising

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The marked advance which has been made in the artistic standard of posters and advertisements in Britain in recent years is evident from the exhibition which has been arranged by the Fleet Street and Advertising Club, at its premises in Curstorf Street, Chancery Lane. More than 300 posters, both for newspaper and outdoor use, are on exhibition. Much interest is being shown by manufacturers, who are becoming increasingly convinced of the usefulness of illustration as an aid to the more rapid sale and distribution of their products.

It is admitted by visiting experts of other countries that British poster work is now equal to any in the world. Much of this is due to the work of the four big railway systems in Britain and to the Empire Marketing Board. Some of the most distinguished artists in the country are interested in this development, and the view is often expressed that certain advertising posters are worthy of being shown at Royal Academy exhibitions.

"The art of advertising is yearly becoming of increasing importance to the commerce of this country," said the Lord Mayor in opening the exhibition. "For some years past we have been faced with a special need for building up the volume of our trade. Advertising has accomplished many wonderful things, and there is ample scope for the employment of that great power in all branches of trade. Business men are looking to the advertising profession to quicken the imagination of sales departments, to hold and develop the markets we have, and to point to new fields of endeavor."

**Jenny**  
HOTEL STATLER  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**DRESSES,  
COATS**

of smart distinction

Large Showing of  
NEW FALL  
**MILLINERY**  
AT POPULAR PRICES  
**Claremont**  
MILLINERY SHOP  
475 MAIN ST., BUFFALO

**Perfect Scores**  
Awarded by Federal and State  
Dairy Officials

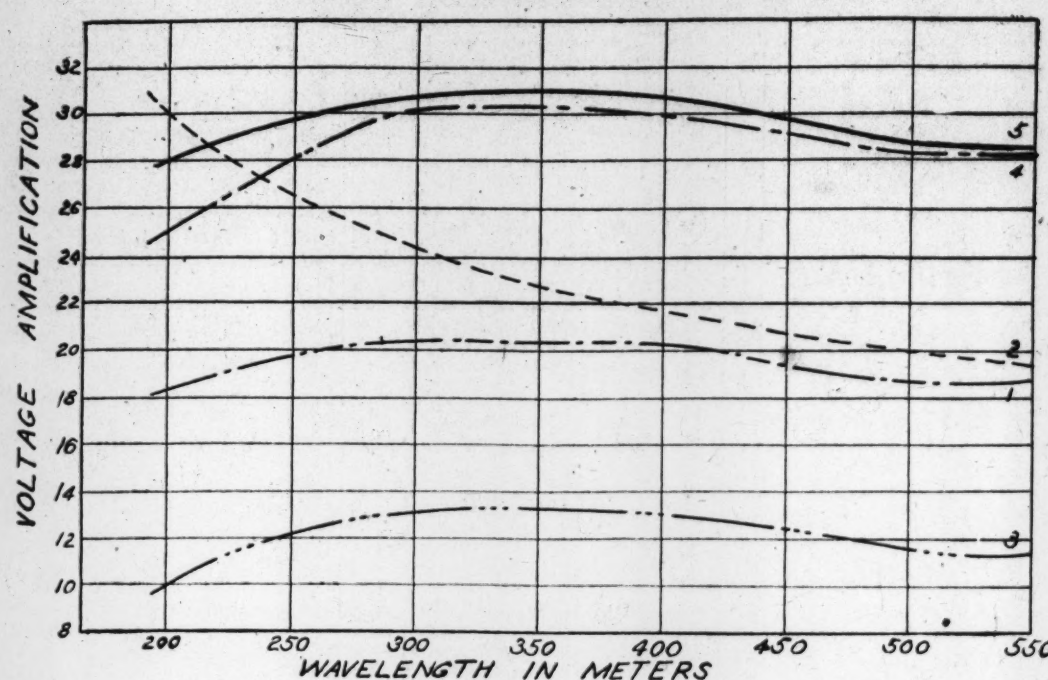
FOR  
HIGH BUTTER FAT CONTENT (Richness)  
SOLIDS NOT FAT (High Food Values)  
LOW ACIDITY (Sweetness)  
APPEARANCE (Care in Sealing,  
Cleanliness, Fullness of Bottle)

**Weckerle's  
MILK**  
36 Year Continuous Service  
1892 to 1928

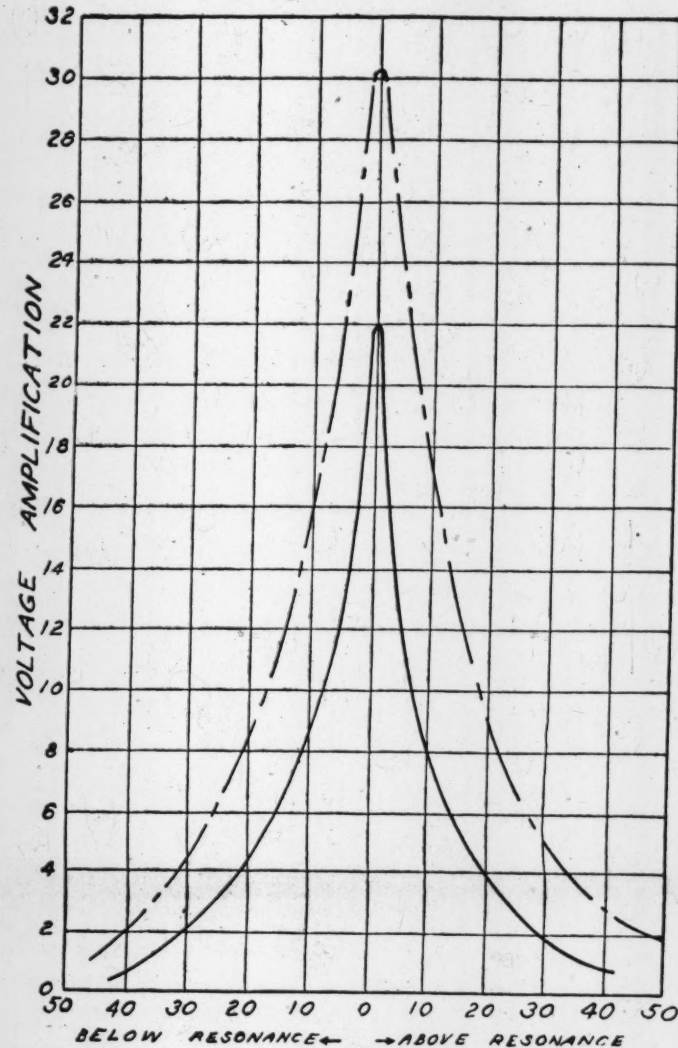


# RADIO

## Shield Grid Amplification Curves



## Tuning Curve Chart



This Chart Shows the Resonance Curves of the Tuned Radio-Frequency Transformer (in the Heavy Line) Plotted Against Capacity in Mmf. Of Resonance and the Tuned Impedance (in the Dotted Lines). It Will Be Noted That the Transformer Tunes Very Much More Sharply Than the Tuned Impedance, for 10 Mmf. Of Resonance Reduces the Amplification of the Transformer to 36 of its Original Value, While 10 Mmf. in the Case of the Tuned Impedance System Reduces the Amplification Only to 56 of its Original Value.

## HIGH COUPLING VALUE AIDS '22 TRANSFORMER

### Increased Coefficient Gives Good Amplification With Selectivity

This is the second of two articles on the use of tuned impedance and transformer coupling with shielded grid tubes. The first article was published yesterday.

By GLENN H. BROWNING  
Yesterday's article dealt with the possibilities of gaining selectivity without much amplification loss using a shielded grid tube with transformer coupling, this being due to a method of increasing the coefficient of coupling.

With this coefficient of coupling all that it was necessary to do to have an efficient transformer for the shield grid tube was to increase the number of turns on the primary to as large a value as possible without having it tune in the radiocast band. The results are shown in the accompanying diagram.

These curves were taken under actual operating conditions using the CoCo A. C. 22 tube, the characteristics of which were given in the first article of this series. The tuned impedance system gave a measured amplification shown by Curve 4 in the amplification curve chart, while the calculated value is shown by Curve 5. It should be noted that amplification in both curves is almost uniform from 200 to 550 meters. Curve 1

shows the measured amplification with the tuned radio frequency transformer described, while Curve 2 is the theoretical value. The theoretical curve goes up a great deal on the low wavelength indicating that a greater number of primary turns should be used if possible—a condition which cannot be met due to the tuning effect of the primary. The measured amplification, however, is almost constant over the wave band.

This discrepancy between measured values and theoretical ones is easily explained by the fact that increasing the coefficient of coupling has also increased the capacity between primary and secondary winding and the effect of capacity coupling in the transformer is more detrimental on the low wavelengths.

For purposes of comparison, the amplification of a well-designed transformer and a 201A tube is given in Curve 3. The resonance curves of the tuned impedance amplifier and the tuned radio frequency transformer are shown in tuning curve chart. Note how much sharper the transformer tunes although, of course, its amplification is somewhat less.

The shield grid tube is in many ways an ideal radio frequency amplifier as neutralization usually is unnecessary. However, its characteristics are such that the design of apparatus to be used with it must be considerably altered. As a radio frequency amplifier, it may be used in untuned systems, or with a carefully designed tuned radio frequency transformer.

The tuned impedance system gives the greatest amplification per stage but is more unstable when two or more stages are used. It also tunes more broadly than the transformer. Thus it would seem that as a whole a well-designed tuned radio frequency transformer would be the best all around coupling method for the shield grid tube.

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## Radio Programs

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**  
WEEI, Boston (590kc-590m)  
5 p. m.—WEAF, The Marionettes.  
5:30 Program review.  
5:33 Highway bulletin.  
5:40 Stock markets; business news.  
5:45 Positions wanted.  
5:50 Big Brother Club; news.  
6:00 WEAF, Howard Comfort Hour: Sweet Rosie O'Grady, Throw Him Down, McCloudy, "New Bully," Sweet Molly O', The Marriage Bell, Maggie Murphy's Home, Daisy Bell, Espanita, Waltzes: "Down on the Farm," Put on Dem Dimples.  
6:05 WEAF, "The Song Shop": Rose of the Rio Grande, In My Garden, Then Came the Dawn, I Love My Baby, My Baby Loves Me, The Wobblly Walk, Song of the Long Ago, Away Down South in Heaven, Where Do You Work, John, Twelve Clock Waltz, You Gotta Know How to Love 'Em, Old Man Sunshine, Where the Sky is Little Violets Grow.  
6:30 WEAF, Hoover Sentinels: Sally of My Dreams, Do-Do-Do (Gershwin), O. By Jingo (Von Tilzer), Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life (Herbert), Everything You Like, We Like Alike (Pain), Roses, Pierdard (Wood), Here in the Dark (Kaiman), You're What I Need (Rodgers), Was It Love? (Conrad), Flower of Love (Mendossa), Dawn (Kaiman).  
6:35 WEAF, Republican campaign talk.  
6:40 WEAF, Mrs. Skit.  
6:45 WEAF, Halsted Stuart Hour: The Tin Soldier (Cul), I'm Looking for You (Loren), Narcissus (Nevin), I'm On the Crest of a Wave, Bop-Pop (Curtis), I'm Falling in Love With Someone (Herbert).  
6:50 E. B. Rideout.  
6:55 News.  
6:58 Charles Hector and his orchestra.  
**Tomorrow**  
8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:05 WEAF, "Morning Paper."  
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."  
8:50 Ten Minutes of Music.  
9:00 Brookline Community Hour.  
9:30 Cambridge Community Hour.  
10:00 National Home Hour.  
10:05 News.  
10:10 WEAF, Radio Household Institute.  
10:15 Billie Williams' Concert Company.  
10:25 WEAF, Fortan talk.  
10:30 News.  
10:40 Produce market.  
10:45 Al Luttering Players.  
10:50 WEAF, dedication of Battlefield Park, Frederickburg, Va., address by President Coolidge.  
10:55 News.  
11:00 Edward MacHugh, baritone.  
11:05 Beacon Hill Symphony.  
**WNAC, Boston (650kc-650m)**  
6 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra.  
6:25 News-casting; temperature.  
6:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.  
7:00 News; weather.  
7:10 "Amos 'n' Andy."  
7:20 The Lady of the Ivories.  
7:30 Concert program.  
8:00 Mason and Hamlin concert: Clara and Thompson, contralto; Mrs. F. Otis Drayton, pianist; The Oracle, accompanist.  
8:30 WEAF, "The Music Room."  
8:40 Minuet from String Quartet No. 2 (Mozart); Botcha (Brahms); Andante from String Quartet in E Flat (Dittersdorf); Du bist die

Ruh (Schubert); Finale from Quintet No. 2 (Brahms).  
8:50 WABC, United Salon Orchestra. Procession of Bacchus (Delibes); Katinka (Friml); Berceuse (Cul); Hurdy Gurdy (Herbert); La Gitanita (Kreisl); Waltz, Estudiantina (Waldteufel); Salut a Pesth (Kowalski).  
9:00 WABC, "The Song Shop": Opening Chorus (Collings); Tar's Song (Hutton); Funiculi Funicula; Italian Comedy Song; Santa Lucia; Nancy Lee; College Band; Little Log Cabin of Dreams; Varsity Drag; Finale (Collings).  
9:30 WABC, "Thirty Minute Men": Just Roll Along (de Rose); Moonlight Lane; Ramona; Do I Hear You Saying; Angela Mia (Rape); You Took Advantage of Me; Jeannine; Did You Mean It?; Constantine; Head Over Heels in Love (Thayer).  
10:00 WABC, Democratic national rally.  
**Tomorrow**  
7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.  
8:00 News.  
8:10 Boston Information Service.  
8:30 The Polar Bears.  
9:30 Women's Club program.  
10:05 Republican State Committee.  
10:15 Shepard Concert Ensemble.  
11:30 WOR, Democratic National Committee.  
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## MANY CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS ARE ANNOUNCED

### Re-Checking of Listing Causes 131 Shifts in Wavelengths

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission has announced a list of 131 changes in allocations. The changes affect all zones and make a shake-up over the United States. Most of the stations, however, are of lesser importance except in Chicago and Iowa.

Announcing the changes the commission says in part:  
"The commission has found it necessary to make certain changes in the allocation announced Sept. 1, 1928, effective Nov. 11, 1928. The changes are due in part to the fact that extensive checking has revealed the possibility of deriving greater service to the public on certain channels and for the more economic use of daytime hours and of the difference in time in different parts of the country; in part to the desire to remedy certain injustices to particular stations without expense of a hearing; in part to the necessity of correcting a few sources of interference."

The new list also incorporates such increased power allotments for existing stations as have been authorized by the commission since the publication of the first list.

The new license will be effective Nov. 11 and will expire on Feb. 1, 1929. Stations dissatisfied with new assignments may apply for a hearing of protest.

The chief feature of the new allocation is taking a cleared channel from Chicago and giving it to two at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Minnie Schneider, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Ida S. Kneeland, Santa Monica, Calif.  
Mrs. Julia S. Caswell, Los Angeles, Calif.  
L. F. Caswell, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Ralph W. Still, El Paso, Tex.  
Mrs. Mary A. Zimmerman, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.  
Miss Georgia W. Fillmore, Norwich, Conn.  
Blanch E. Yeaton, Augusta, Me.  
Leonard Ambros, Omaha, Neb.  
Charlotte W. Smith, Jamaica, N. Y.  
Christie L. Schmitt, Jersey City, N. J.  
Christina A. Schmitt, Jamaica, N. Y.  
W. L. Loebe, Shelbyville, Ky.  
Mrs. Gertrude L. Levee, Baltimore, Md.  
Leonard C. Levee, Baltimore, Md.  
Mrs. Doris H. Jennings, Baltimore, Md.  
Arthur Tucker, New York City.  
Miss Martha Mary Lammus, New York City.  
A. B. Pickett, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Clara Hase Pickett, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Matilda F. Hase, Lawrence, Kan.  
Mrs. Estella R. Balch, St. Albans, N. Y.  
Philip L. Balch, St. Albans, N. Y.  
Mrs. Jennie C. Anderson, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Pearl D. Hicks, Memphis, Tenn.  
J. F. Hicks, Memphis, Tenn.  
Miss Mary R. Lucas, Lynn, Mass.  
Mrs. Leone E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.  
Ernest L. Buchanan, Winnipeg, Can.  
Mrs. Minnie C. Blake, Santa Barbara, Calif.  
Mrs. Ella M. Clayton, Concord, N. H.  
Miss Mabel Bruce, Concord, N. H.  
Mrs. Albert E. Robbins, Norwell, Mass.  
Gordon Robbins, Norwell, Mass.  
Mrs. Anna Bailey Smith, Patchogue, N. Y.  
Miss Lillian Milburn, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Edna W. Taylor, White Plains, N. Y.  
Miss Edna Taber, White Plains, N. Y.  
Charles B. Lomon, Elvira, N. Y.  
Laura B. Lomon, Elvira, N. Y.  
Mrs. Robert A. Curry, Paris, France.  
Mrs. Annie E. Rowe, Lancaster, Pa.  
Mrs. May Nye, Waltham, Mass.  
Hazel B. Diebold, Flushing, N. Y.  
Paul F. Diebold, Flushing, N. Y.  
Miss Vernice McLean, Bellaire, O.  
Harold D. Colton, Sarnia, Can.  
Miss Dorothea Powers, Long Beach, Calif.

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**Chandler & Co.**  
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From Across the Seas  
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5.00 and 7.50  
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Short chokers—rich, creamy pearls—one, two and three strand necklaces—delicately tinted—60-inch ropes—graduated and reinforced—also plain and baroque effects—beautiful pearl novelties—latest mode—soft pearl tints—some combined with crystal.  
Paris prefers pearls—reports have it that they are worn at all the smartest gathering places over there. New York fashionables express a decided preference for pearls of the character in this sale. Boston's smart dressers will take to them too. . . . because their beauty—their luster—is exceedingly flattering.  
\*Simulated.  
STREET FLOOR

## New Power Lines Carry Comforts Into Farm Homes

### Widespread Use of "Electric Chore Boys" Follows in Oklahoma Rural Areas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—Rapid expansion of public utility facilities in Oklahoma during the last few years has made it possible for many farmers in the State to equip their homes with modern conveniences that a few years ago were not even dreamed of.

The use of electricity in farm homes is spreading through many sections of the State, made possible by the construction of new lines. Central power stations have been erected at several points, from which current is sent to remote parts. One of the largest projects of farm power extension recently was installed in an area northwest of Enid, where is harvested the bulk of Oklahoma's wheat crop. Other similar extensions previously completed where farms are being served are Ardmore, Ada, Paul Valley, Durant, Waukomis, Bison, Lahoma, Garber, Sapulpa, Cushing, Jenks, Muskogee, Guthrie, Shawnee, Shattuck. This means that service is extended from these places for many miles into the country. Special rates usually are granted to farmers.

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Engraved with your name to match sentiment  
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS ORDER NOW  
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Near Washington Street, Boston



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BLAKE BLDG.



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A special process of higher evacuation gives CoCo Tubes a clearer—more natural—more beautiful tone than any other.  
**Try them!**  
AT ALL DEALERS  
Ask for booklet entitled "Getting The Most Out of Your Radio."  
CoCo Mfg. Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.  
"CoCo Couriers" on the air every Monday Evening at 8—Eastern Standard Time. Over 18 stations of Columbia Chain.

## Baldwin and Son in Opposite Camps

**Oliver, Labor Candidate, Is Presented to Conservative Premier**

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Stanley Baldwin's son, Oliver, who as the Labor Socialist candidate at Dudley opposes the Prime Minister politically, was among those presented to him formally when he opened the new municipal buildings in that center. Father and son shook hands cordially and sat on the same platform. Referring to the slum problems, Mr. Baldwin afterward said: "Our grandfathers and great-grandfathers saw the beginning of the industrial revolution. It was something new to the world, and small blame to them if they could not visualize either what it was or its implications. More need for us to see that wherever we sail we don't fail in vision. Let us learn by the experience of the last century."



## SOVIETS PRINT BOOKS FOR 54 RUSSIAN RACES

Policy of Encouraging Native Languages of Minorities Followed by Moscow

MOSCOW—The Central Publishing House for the Nationalities of the Soviet Union is said to publish more literature simultaneously in numerous languages than any similar enterprise anywhere in the world. It has up to this time put out 1806 books in 54 languages and dialects, with a total circulation of 8,711,000 copies. For many of the smaller and more backward nationalities of the Soviet Union it is the chief, if not the sole source of printed material.

It is perhaps not generally realized that almost half of the 150,000,000 inhabitants of the Soviet Union are of non-Russian origin. Ethnologists and philologists are not quite agreed as to the precise number of peoples and languages to be found within the Soviet frontiers; but the figure is generally admitted to fall little short of 200. The minor nationalities of the Soviet Union vary greatly in size and cultural development, ranging from Ukrainians, who constitute the dominant racial element in a national republic with a population of about 3,000,000 people, to little tribes in the mountains of the Caucasus and the frozen wastes of the arctic, whose very existence is known only to a few learned specialists and daring explorers.

**Scarcity of Authors**  
The policy of the Tsarist Government was to make Russian the sole written language throughout the Empire. Publishing enterprises in non-Russian languages were discouraged and usually permitted only with the objective of promoting the Russification of the people concerned.

The Central Publishing House for Nationalities was a direct outgrowth of the Soviet policy of encouraging each minor nationality in the free use of its own language. At first it was confronted with considerable difficulties in the problem of obtaining suitable authors and training compositors, since the people of the Russian Far North and of the Caucasus mountain regions had no printed literature before the war. These difficulties were gradually overcome; and in addition to books the Publishing House now issues five newspapers, two in Tajik, one in Chuvash, one in Moldavian and one in Marik.

**Printing Grows in Remote Republics**  
Some of the minor nationalities have developed their own publishing establishments; and the Central Publishing House aims to avoid duplication, issuing only works which for technical reasons cannot be printed in the national republics and serving the smaller peoples which still have not developed their own publishing resources. The Central Publishing House employs 600 workers in its printing shop and its output ranges from political treatises to nursery rhymes, which doubtless constitute a new event in the lives of the children whose parents never saw a printed word. Geographies and other textbooks and pamphlets on the peasant, nationality and women problems of the minorities also come from the presses of the Publishing House.

In order to benefit by the new freedom of publishing, the minor nationalities, which, with a few exceptions, are culturally more backward than the Russians, must increase their percentage of literacy. There are some definite signs of progress in this direction, although, as might be expected, in view of the magnitude of the task, much remains to be done.

## South Australia Condemns Waste of Water From Great Artesian Basin

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Experts have advised various Australian governments of the urgent necessity for legislation to control artesian water supplies owing to the excessive number of bores, and waste, threatening the pastoral industries in the immense area supplied from the Great Artesian Basin. The deputy government geologist of South Australia (R. Lockhart-Jack) has written a significant report to the Minister Controlling Water Supply (George F. Jenkins), and this has been sent to the Stockowners' Association in order that sheep and cattle owners may be apprised of the danger of the present position.

So far as South Australia itself is concerned, Mr. Jack expresses the opinion that there is room for doubt as to the diminution of supplies from the Great Artesian Basin. There is very little direct evidence in this State, though many bores are yielding less than when first struck. Mr. Jack thinks it is open to argument that the flow may have decreased owing to obstruction, but he says it is beyond question that a large proportion of the artesian water comes from Queensland and New South Wales. The government geologist urges regulation to control waste, and one method is to drive the bores to a smaller depth, and so reduce the "head."

The congress of Australian water experts, as far back as seven years ago, recommended legislative authority to control the future development of the portion of the Great Artesian Basin that lies within the boundaries of South Australia. This area, comprising no fewer than 108,300 square miles, occupies more than

served for members of the national minorities, whereas before the war only 60 students from the nationalities were educated in these same schools. The percentage of children in school in the national republics has risen from 6 to 40. One point in which there is still much room for improvement is the education of girls in these republics, where women have always occupied a subordinate place. Among the Chechens, a Caucasian mountain people, only 5 per cent of the girls attend school.

## Village Festival of Drama Planned by English County

Schemes for Brightening Country Life Devised by Local Council

LONDON—Encouraged by the success of its dramatic work last year, the Leicestershire Council has asked the village councils within its borders to compete in a dramatic festival. Competing dramatic groups must choose a play from a list containing such works as Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," Shaw's "Candida," and Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." Marks are allotted for team work, choice of play, and make-up. The adjudicators will visit the groups in their own villages, and the four best groups will appear in the country town for the final decision, the prize being a shield to be held for a year.

This is only one side of the work which the council is doing for the villages. Having as its aim the revival of village life and prosperity, it is working with such bodies as the Women's Institutes, the Workers' Educational Association, the County Education Committee, and the organizations of school teachers, in a number of other activities. It recognizes that educational and social interests are as important in restoring the life of the countryside as teaching and economic efficiency.

The council arranges talks, lectures and concerts, and assists efforts to develop folk dancing classes, dramatic choral and orchestral societies. It assists the revival of rural industries by forming of Government assistance for purchasing up-to-date plant and equipment. The holder of a £1 share may obtain machines on the hire system, and his liability is strictly limited to the amount of his share. Six-week courses of lectures are also available in many subjects. In addition, lectures are arranged by the council in any village if requested, there being a number of musical organizations upon which the council can call when required.

## Iceland Reserves Its Power Rights

Concessions Not to Be Given to Foreign Firms, the Althing Decides

REYKJAVIK—The Althing has refused to give power and water on railway concessions to foreign firms in Iceland on the ground that these public utilities must be built and controlled by the Icelanders themselves. With this in view a fund has been started among private citizens which, when it reaches a certain amount, will be completed by the Althing.

Much work has been done toward the construction of good motor roads around Reykjavik and between that city and Hattugata, in the north. Later, this will be extended to Akureyri.

The air post has had a very successful summer, aided by wonderful weather during the whole season. The distance from Reykjavik over Isafjord and Siglufjord to Akureyri usually takes three days by boat, but this has been reduced to from six to eight hours by air, hence the great increase in passenger and mail traffic.

## South Australia Condemns Waste of Water From Great Artesian Basin

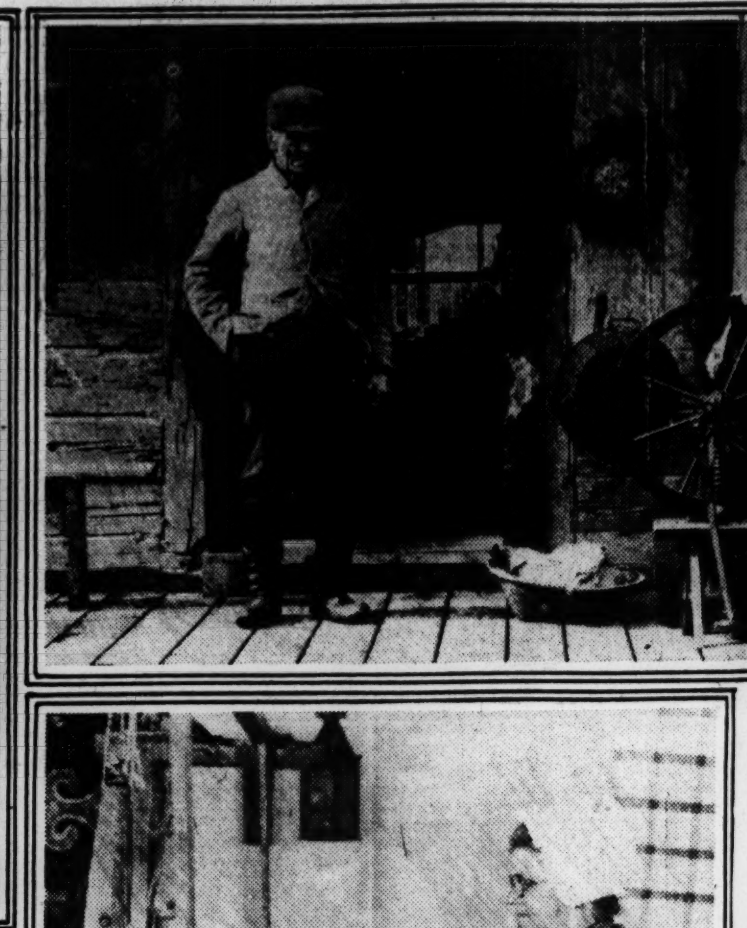
A quarter of the whole territory of South Australia, and the future of the pastoral industry in this region depends upon the careful husbanding of the water resources stored beneath the surface.

In New South Wales the discharge from bores fell during a period of seven years by 22.29 per cent. Action has already been taken in New South Wales by regulating the flow when a full volume is not required, and this has had a beneficial result in arresting the rate of decrease.

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## Grandpere and Grandmere Are Loath to Drop Old Customs



A Few of the Habitués of Old Quebec Who Have Not Been Torn Away From the Customs and Traditions of Their Fathers. Many of Their Ways Being Brought Direct From Remote Provinces in France. Upper Left—Grandpere Wears the Colorful Sash of His Forefathers, the "Ceinture Fleche." Upper Right—Grandmere Spins While Grandpere Looks on. At Bottom Left—Miss Edith M. Small of Wellesley, Reader of Habitant Poems. At Right—Madame Weaves a Bright-Colored Rug for the Parlor.

## Habitants of Quebec Still Sing Songs Heard at Grandmere's Knee

In Some Places, Too, They Weave Rugs and Spin Bright Colored Yarn, but Jazz, the Radio and Gasoline Make Sharp Inroads

In the late hour of a golden morning in a St. Lawrence River village a woman walking along a dusty road sat down to rest on a little mound of grass. A few feet away some French children paused, regarding her with curiosity. She had gleaming white hair and the detached manner of old age. As she gazed across fields to where a light plume of violet smoke floated from a cottager's chimney, she hummed a little tune. The children listened and smiled vaguely at each other and drew nearer. The air was familiar to them. How could this be?

The violet smoke thickened and thinned in the distance; a woman came out of another cottage nearer by to shake out a scarlet and white cloth; a locust brushed its wings together in a field and the singer went on humming her song.

The children whispered among themselves and drew still closer. In the rhythm of her humming they heard the woman's words, "Chantez avec moi?" They drew closer to the bank, smiling, and began to hum with her. The old woman, looking on at her mothers and grandmothers had sung always to them.

And so the woman made again, through children at least, the acquaintance of habitant song in a Quebec village. She did not find the little scattered villages and their people unchanged. Sometimes the great iron stove, the "poêle au fourneau," which used to be the first possession of every habitant family, had been replaced by a tremendously ugly patent range of shiny black and nickel, or, perhaps, by a blue flame oil stove; but the old-style stove itself seemed to have disappeared completely from the cottagers' homes. She did not find the little scattered villages and their people unchanged. Sometimes the great iron stove, the "poêle au fourneau," which used to be the first possession of every habitant family, had been replaced by a tremendously ugly patent range of shiny black and nickel, or, perhaps, by a blue flame oil stove; but the old-style stove itself seemed to have disappeared completely from the cottagers' homes.

Even the Curé Changelé. In the old days the curé used to visit his parishioners all day, every day, in his little carriage with a bell; now he goes about in a shining automobile and at a great rate, so he is able to cover ever so much more ground and pay ever so many more calls a day and to be very modern indeed.

The habitant still has his accordion and plays it often, but frequently snatches of the songs of his father

stopped at a village they liked, the party left the boat and continued by carriage and hycart on to Rivière du Loup or Bic or Metis or Fleuve St. Lawrence for a picnic or to stay a while in a habitant's cottage, "wood, ice and rent \$25 a summer." And along the way, while the peasants worked, they sang; and the songs were the lovely habitant songs of Quebec.

Miss Small went this time in her old Ford, which she calls "Christophe Robin," because it "goes hop, hop, hop, hop, but always goes." She did not find the little scattered villages and their people unchanged. Sometimes the great iron stove, the "poêle au fourneau," which used to be the first possession of every habitant family, had been replaced by a tremendously ugly patent range of shiny black and nickel, or, perhaps, by a blue flame oil stove; but the old-style stove itself seemed to have disappeared completely from the cottagers' homes.

Even the Curé Changelé. In the old days the curé used to visit his parishioners all day, every day, in his little carriage with a bell; now he goes about in a shining automobile and at a great rate, so he is able to cover ever so much more ground and pay ever so many more calls a day and to be very modern indeed.

The habitant still has his accordion and plays it often, but frequently snatches of the songs of his father

stopped at a village they liked, the party left the boat and continued by carriage and hycart on to Rivière du Loup or Bic or Metis or Fleuve St. Lawrence for a picnic or to stay a while in a habitant's cottage, "wood, ice and rent \$25 a summer." And along the way, while the peasants worked, they sang; and the songs were the lovely habitant songs of Quebec.

and grandfather are but a swift introduction to a proud exhibit of his knowledge of modern jazz tunes, caught by his eager ear as they sped by him on the radio.

He may still, on occasion, wear the famous and characteristic "ceinture fleche" of his fathers, that bright, woven sash originally snowy white, later of many colors and arrowhead design, but more probably he wears plus fours and a sweater of nothing so simple as an arrowhead design; and in place of the "bon jour" and "au voir" of his father he calls out "allo!" and "good-bye!" and, in the evening, when he wants to meet his fellows to pass the time of day, he does not go to a marvelously rumpled and overstocked general store but to the village garage set in a necklace of bright red gasoline pumps, and festooned with balloon tires.

**Yarn Still Dries on the Fence.**  
Still there are, with industrious search, snatches to be found of the old habitant; yarn is still to be found drying in the pickets of snake fences, far up the St. Lawrence, for tourists like to buy the knitted and woven handiwork of grandma and

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## DUTCH OPPOSE TOLL-GATE TAX ON PUBLIC WAYS

Motorists Already Heavily Taxed for Car as Well as Weight of Vehicle

THE HAGUE—During the last few weeks a growing opposition against toll-gates on public roads is developing in this country. The reluctance to pay this obsolete form of taxation seems only natural in a country like Holland, where the motorist is not only subjected to a heavy automobile tax, according to the value of his car, but also to a road tax according to the weight of his vehicle.

This road tax, instituted in 1927, is intended to speed up the improvements of the public roads, which in many respects are altogether unfit for modern traffic, and it was hoped that the introduction of this tax would at the same time do away with the toll-gate tax. In the first place the toll-gate tax creates a severe congestion of traffic at certain spots, and it is a common spectacle to see from 20 to 100 cars waiting before the toll-gate of Muiden, obstructing Amsterdam's main connection with the eastern part of Holland.

In the second place the increase in traffic has made the profits from toll-gates sometimes go far beyond what is needed for the upkeep of roads. They even mean a very considerable profit to their owners, who are often municipalities or other corporations. This makes it difficult for the Government which already many years ago abolished the state toll-gates to meet their obligations in paying off provincial and municipal tolls.

The fact that one cannot get anywhere around the important city of Rotterdam without having to make payments varying from 10 to 50 cents shows conclusively that there is an urgent need for a speedy change in the direction of free and unobstructed traffic. Petitions in Parliament have emphasized the necessity of taking adequate measures, while public opinion is daily becoming more pronounced in its disapproval of present conditions.

**ALBERTA TOMATOES CANNED**  
MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—For the first time in this Province, Alberta-grown tomatoes have been used in commercial canning operations, as the California Cannery, Ltd., a subsidiary to the Broder's Cannery of New Westminster, has finished canning the output from a 40-acre tract of tomatoes grown in the Medicine Hat district. The company are disposing of the green fruit through the Calgary market. So successful has this experimental crop proved to be that additions will be made to the plant this fall to prepare for a larger output in 1929.

**BELFAST'S NEW HOTEL**  
BELFAST—Plans are in progress to provide Belfast with the largest hotel in Ireland. It will have 450 bedrooms, each with a bathroom attached, a swimming pool and a roof garden. It will be the highest building in the city and will be opened, it is expected, early next year.

**How Drummond Wrote**  
The habitant does not object to the good-natured liberties sometimes taken with his ways and his speech in the Drummond poetry; Drummond knows to have been a friend who sought only to preserve the charming and interesting things about him, and to help interpret him to the outsider. And so it went. Everything was much changed. Miss Small passed from place to place along the good

her daughter. Way up along, beyond Murray Bay and on the way to Gaspé, old-timers still send forth a floating perfume of baking bread over the roads. Here and there women loom rugs on their galleries as travelers go by, but very often the family spinning wheel and the loom have been put away and madame is proud to have you know that she has oilcloth on her kitchen table and a magnificent store carpet, rioting with big red roses, on her parlor floor.

The old folks wear decent black and the young girls bob their hair and wear Deauville sandals, and sweaters and pleated silk skirts. Sometimes the girls go down to the city to wait on table, or to the summer resorts, but it is a curious fact that, although they have discarded the simple homespun and prints of their people as old-fashioned for clothes, copied from Vogue and McCall's, they soon tire of the noise and rush of cities and busy resorts and hurry back to the farm of grandpere.

Miss Small has read in public a great deal from the habitant poetry of William H. Drummond. Drummond was a telegrapher, who lived at the back of Mt. Royal; he set his poems in a curious, rhythmic patois which is a combination of the small English at the command of the habitant and his own French, which he uses as a medium to make himself clear to the English visitor who has little or no French at all.

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## Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## Beethoven Symphony Orchestra

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
New York  
CLARINET, trumpet and trombone—these three words constantly answer the question asked here: What do you think of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra?

A body of orchestral performers that includes such artists as Albert Chaffarini at the first clarinet, Gustav Helm at the first trumpet and Simone Belgiojoso at the first trombone, can only be excellent. For one thing, they never would be heard in poor instrumental company, and for another they would give the tone of any group of players distinction. Hear them in the "Pétouchka" suite of Stravinsky. There you have a score which shows up clarinet, trumpet and trombone color and style like none other ever imagined. Strange that musicians did not discern the beauty of it when they began interpreting it as accompanists for the Russian ballet. Strange that listeners took it as mere comic illustration, typifying in sound, the motion and attitudes of mimes, figuring, in rhythm, the steps and poses of dancers. No doubt everybody realized it, deep down, to be the announcement of a social upset of some sort, but there was little explicit remark, beyond the obvious and the commonplace. Clarinet, trumpet and trombone—they seemed at that time to speak in a rude and primitive dialect; now they talk an authentic cultivated idiom. The ballet has come and gone. The music stays.

The three—Chaffarini, Helm and Belgiojoso—as members of the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra, joined in a presentation of "Pétouchka" at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 11, taking their cues from Georges Zaslavsky. Enough, really, to say that Belgiojoso was there. Good-day to him. One man can make an orchestra, and he need not be the conductor, either; though he must have a great piece of music open upon the desk before him. Beethoven, Stravinsky or who else, the composer. So the Beethoven Symphony and Mr. Zaslavsky have begun their season with a shout. A long program: "Enigma" variations of Elgar, the riddle solved at a tempo that would have been slow even at the end of the century, period of the orchestra's propounding; the Fourth Symphony of Brahms set forth with a seriousness which has become old-fashioned even in the case of works written in the supposedly somber key of B minor; the "Nordic" Symphony of Hanson, and the composer took to how from a box, and finally, "Pétouchka," so well conned now by the string, wood, brass and percussion craft that it could be put on conductorless.

Howard Hanson, composer of the "Nordic" Symphony, has done so much for American orchestral music, directing auditions under the auspices of the Eastman School in Rochester, N. Y., and speaking and writing in behalf of the cause, that he, of all Americans, was the one deserving to be represented on the first of Mr. Zaslavsky's programs. He must have taken satisfaction in the performance and in the applause which attended it. His "Nordic" Symphony, too, would have stood up under the exactions of the occasion without the help of the Brahms No.

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4. An American work ought to be a constituent part of a concert, or nothing. It is doubtfully honored, thrown in extra.

An American orchestral piece which was commented to the notice of conductors by the music department of The Christian Science Monitor last season, Whitthorne's symphonic poem, "Fata Morgana," received production at the hands of Willem Mengelberg at the first Thursday matinee of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, Carnegie Hall, Oct. 11. Having position in the middle of the program, it was respectfully treated, and it returned favor for favor by making a pleasant impression on Mr. Mengelberg's listeners. On the question of Whitthorne, if other composers represent a new classicism, he holds for a new romanticism. His gift for expression, spare or abounding, as anyone chooses to think, is individual and practical. His music has interest without sounding, put on what value afterward we like. W. P. T.

## Los Angeles Opera

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LOS ANGELES—Nine operas, featuring some of the Metropolitan Opera Company's best singers, constitute the fifth autumn season offered by the Los Angeles Grand Opera Association, which opened Oct. 3 with Maria Jerizta in "Tosca." The gala audience on that occasion was limited only by the lack of seats after the nearly 700 in Shrine Auditorium were bespoken.

This was the soprano's stage debut in Los Angeles and she was rapturously welcomed—perhaps somewhat more so than her version of La Tosca warranted, for in that characterization she depended on her beautiful, some magnificent costumes and spectacular dramatics, rather than finesse of acting and tone quality, to portray the heroine. In fact, she won her audience that it seemed to approve whatever she did, however obvious and overdrawn, and failed to observe that the greatest artist of the evening was Giuseppe Danise, who gave a superlative account of the role of Scarpia. Armando Tosti, who is singing better this year than last, was a splendid Cavaradossi, although he was at times at a disadvantage in the love scenes with so ardent and powerful a prima donna. D'Angelo, Malatesta, Bude and other well cast vocalists sang smoothly under Merola's baton, which still, now and then, continues to hang fire on the pick-up of a piece.

An unnecessary and stupidly gross ballet, entitled "The Flowers of Evil," danced by Serge Oukrainy, Maria Flore and Andreas Pavley, to music by César Cui, was added after the opera.

Two nights later, "Madama Butterfly" gave Elizabeth Rethberg an opportunity to trench herself in our affections. Here was a singer whose lovely voice and sensitive perception of the role allowed her to clothe the part merely adequately and use the minimum of make-up so that the universality of a woman's devotion carried one beyond the boundaries of nationality, without departing from the setting of the opera. There have been more picturesque and charming Butterflies, but seldom one of the subtle beauty of Rethberg's.

Marion Telva was an exceptionally satisfactory Suzuki. Gennaro Barra felt short of the mark as Pinkerton, while Millo Picco made as good a Sharpless as circumstances permitted. Pietro Cimini, with his unflinching flair for Italian opera, was, with the especially excellent orchestra of this year, responsible for much of the success of the performance.

"Turandot" was a magnificent pageant of color and sound, for Gaetano Merola extracted every orchestral possibility from Puccini's least musical score. The opulence of tone which poured from the orchestra, augmented by the big Shrine organ, at the close of the second act was one of the big moments of the performance. Jerizta as the Princess was in her element—bizarre and spectacular. Her unhampered voice soared out from the height of the throne in real regality and she was

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## APOSTLE OF OLD MUSIC

at all times perfectly in tune. Eida Vettori as Liu was another type offering the necessary contrast; her fresh, lovely voice and plaintive charm held admirable qualities, which made us sorry that she is to be limited to such small parts. Tokatyan as Prince Calaf contrived to give a fictitious value to a musically quite barren rôle. Pinza was wisely cast and Picco, Bada and Oliviero cleverly made the most of their difficult ensembles.

For the third time in five days Jerizta sang a heavy rôle, and as Fedora she reached the climax of her already successful visit to Los Angeles. It is not a strong opera which gave the diva her opportunity, but the situations offer appeal to an emotional actress, and as such she was successful. The music is not taxing, so she could devote herself to the dramatic impersonation with considerable freedom from vocal demands, although her voice was mellifluous and really thrilling during rare moments when opportunity afforded. Even her numerous falls, the variety of which one must perforce admire, while regarding them tolerantly as a sort of dramatic trade-mark, were not too noticeable and did not mar the integrity of the story. She was so ably supported by Edward Johnson as Loris that after the second act his applause was even more clamorous than hers.

## San Francisco Opera

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SAN FRANCISCO—Maria Jerizta in "Carmen" provided the climax of public interest in the sixth season of the San Francisco Opera Association, a climax represented in a capacity house different from seven or eight others only in being somewhat more tightly squeezed.

Carmen to Mme. Jerizta is a character primarily of action. The music of the first act she warbled almost sotto voce, attuning it to an impersonation subdued in the expectation of what was to come.

This Carmen was not a figure of Gypsy coquettishness learned in the Gallic tradition of fiery conquest. It had the nature of a Seville gamine, a factory worker lauded among her lively set as a "prima donna," sure of admiration and of her skill to hold it at arm's length.

Thoughtfully Mme. Jerizta constructed the growing intensity of the story. She was serious at the start, only in her fixed look at Don José (in this case Armand Tokatyan) before she threw the rose in his face. Relapsed again to whimsical carelessness, she recovered deeper sentiment during his apostrophe in the "Flower Song." The budding touch of tragedy came most markedly in the fatalism of the "Card Song," after which melodrama mounted furiously.

Here was the performance of an intelligent artist gifted with an individuality to fascinate an audience in her work. It had strong theatrical interest. It is worth while to mention the mixed response of the crowd of 5000 persons or more, divided into two camps, one seeming hand-clapping, between violent disapprobation and admiration.

Armand Tokatyan, a growing and important artist, sang excellently. He was feeling in character. One could feel in his final desperation the last recourse of devotion bailed to exhaustion. Memorably brilliant was the Escamillo of Ezio Pinza. The young basso sang with magnificent vocal power. His passages with Carmen had repose more electric than any he had before. The Toreador song was an event of the season.

Myrtle Claire Donnelly was effective as Micaela. Wilfrid Pelletier conducted a lively performance. "Faust," for the most part strongly cast, was one of the most successful productions of the season. Elisabeth Rethberg sang superbly. She was a touching Marguerite in action, thrilling in song. Armand Tokatyan was at his best as Faust. Ezio Pinza was a remarkable Mephistopheles, in many ways as original. In its franker moments the character was a picture of sardonic humor. The sinister side conveyed an impression of brooding darkly over scenes where Mephisto's plan was wreaking tragedy.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" ended the season. The leadership of Pietro Cimini gave the popularity of the operas themselves kept enjoyable a pair of productions with weak elements. Eida Vettori, an opera personage of routine and intelligent willingness, was both Santuzza and Nedda. In its lower range her voice was heard to advantage. Her use of it in its upper tessitura is badly in need of correction. Gennaro Barra was an unsatisfactory

## AMUSEMENTS

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—N. Y. Telegram



Henri Casadesu  
Performer on the Viola d'Amore, Who is Assisting Serge Koussevitzky in His Recitals This Fall. They Appeared in Symphony Hall, Boston, Last Evening, and They Will Play in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the Evening of Oct. 23.

## Chicago Orchestra

Opens 38th Season  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—The thirty-eighth season of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra opened October 12 with considerable brilliance. In spite of the circumstance that the organization was disbanded at the period of its conflict with the Federation of Musicians last summer, its personnel remains practically the same as it was last year. The principal change has been made in the flute section, in which T. Yeschke, who was the first flutist, has been replaced by E. Liegl. It was probably to introduce the latter to his post that Mr. Stock elected to perform Debussy's "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," in which the flute has a prominent and ingratiating part. Mr. Liegl, if he may be judged by his playing in that work and in the flute passages of other numbers on the program, is likely to prove of considerable value to the orchestra's performances. His tone is pure and expressive, and particularly in Debussy's composition, he discloses a sense of poetic imagination.

Mr. Stock opened his music-making with Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture. This is probably the most effective and colorful of the German master's orchestral contributions and the orchestra squeezed from the score all the effect which its music could be made to yield. Admirable, too, was the interpretation of Beethoven's C minor Symphony. Whatever the purists may say about the conductor's rehabilitation of Beethoven's early nineteenth-century scoring, it is undeniable that the effect of the Fifth Symphony, in its modern coloring, is stirring to the ear.

Brahms' "La Valse," which opened the second division of the concert, was played with remarkable virtuosity, but it cannot truthfully be said that the piece stands up well under the frequent performances—it has been played every season since 1923, which Mr. Stock's enthusiasm has given to it. The fact is that "La Valse" is largely composed of mere sound and fury, and the sound is not always sense. The concert closed with the conductor's notable arrangement of the concert hall of the finale from the third act of Wagner's "Siegfried." Nothing more telling was required to reveal the extraordinary brilliance of the orchestra and the richness in its tones.

The American Opera Company

## Orchestral Season

in Cleveland Is Begun  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CLEVELAND—The first program in the eleventh season of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra was given Oct. 11 and 12. Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the orchestra from its beginnings, remains at the helm and the efficient body of players, which now number about 100, is recruited from among the ablest musicians in the orchestral ranks of the country. An untiring drillmaster, Sokoloff commands the interest of his men by his immense enthusiasm, his emotional fervor and his keen intellectuality. It has been necessary to secure but 14 new men. Conspicuous among them are Isadore Berv, first horn, Joseph Pizzo, first harpist, and Adolf Moser for the tuba, to replace the late Herman Meyer, a beloved character and true musician.

Weber's overture to "Euryanthe" opened the concert, its heroic strains a dramatic beginning for the season. Sibelius' "The Swan of Tuonela," in which the long solo for English horn was given artistic performance by Philip Kirchner, followed. From the Debussy suite "Iberia" Sokoloff chose three numbers, "In the Streets" and "The Swan of Tuonela," and "The Morning of a Fête Day." Exquisite in the delicate nuances of its shimmering chords, the second movement cast its spell over the listeners.

The Fifth Symphony of Beethoven closed the program in a recital that displayed not only finish and verve of the orchestral performance, but the matured interpretation of the conductor. It seemed that never before has he reached such heights as in this performance of the much beloved symphony. The audience was large. There are more seats on subscribers this year than ever before. Enthusiasm was at its height in the greetings accorded both conductor and orchestra.

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The American Opera Company

## THE LAST WORD

in BATHING FACILITIES  
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brought forward two operas—"Carmen" and "The Marriage of Figaro"—for the first time this season, respectively Oct. 8 and 12. Bettina Hall, who played and sang the title rôle in Bizet's work, was largely responsible for the success of the production, for she gave to the work the youthful vitality which "Carmen" should possess. Other parts were well sung by Charles Hedley, John Gurney, Natalie Hall, Louise Bernhardt, and Thelma Votipka. Mozart's composition also had vivacity and charm in its performance. Mary Silveira, the Susanna, gave a light and dexterous touch to her rôle and her voice, while not large, was pleasant to hear and well reproduced. Cedile Sherman, an ingenious Cherubino, did excellent work with Mozart's exacting tunes, and there was good support from Howard Larazy, Thelma Votipka, Mark Danils, Brownie Peebles, John Moncreiff, and others. Mr. St. Ledger conducted both operas with tact and skill. F. B.

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## Boston Art Club Exhibition

OPENING today and continuing until Nov. 10 is the Boston Art Club's first show of the new season, an exhibition of contemporary American painting. "This exhibition," according to the foreword in the catalogue, "is intended to present as broad a cross-section of contemporary American painting as hanging space would permit. Invitations were sent to all parts of the country, requesting each artist to vote for three Massachusetts painters to constitute the jury of selection and award, and for 15 painters to be invited to exhibit one picture each, exempt from the jury. The following jury was elected: Frank W. Benson, Edmund C. Tarbell, H. Dudley Murphy."

A purchase price of \$1000 is to be awarded by the club for one of three paintings selected by the jury from those entered for the prize; the final choice being made by public vote open to the entire membership of the club. The three paintings thus selected by the jury are "New England Summer," by Charles Curtis Allen; "Ice Storm," by A. T. Hibbard; "Black, White and Gold," by Leslie P. Thompson.

The invited artists represented in this exhibition are Emil Carlsen, Gertrude Pliske, Daniel Garber, Lillian Westcott Hale, Childe Hassam, C. W. Hawthorn, A. T. Hibbard, Robert Henri, Charles Hopkinson, Jonas Lie, William M. Paxton, E. W. Redfield, Leslie P. Thompson, Charles H. Woodbury, and Stanley W. Woodward.

Charles Curtis Allen's "New England Summer" is dominated by greenish tonalities, even in the sky, and is distinguished because of the freshness and sparkle of the painter's approach. A. T. Hibbard's "Ice Storm" is a composition of subtle interlacings of planes of snow and tree forms, the whole being enveloped in a soft phase of wintry atmosphere. Leslie P. Thompson's "Black, White and Gold" is a fully realized study of a glowing young woman in black fur, silhouetted against a silvery background of luminous gray. Gold and red are used reluctantly but with a feeling for telling "spotting."

These and all the other paintings are handsomely set off by the new wall hangings of brown velvet, which provide a background of broken light and shade that has life and interest in itself and which tones in well with any color that is placed upon it. The whole effect of the show, with all pictures hung on one line, is handsome. A new floor surface of tessellated rubber in patterns has been laid, tying together for the first time the two rooms that form the exhibition hall of the club.

In addition to the painters already mentioned, the following are represented: H. B. Brainerd, Frederick A. Bosley, Harry Leith-Ross, Carl H. Nordstrom, Arthur J. Hammond, Alden L. Ripley, John Lavalley, Otis Philbrick, Edmund C. Tarbell, Marian P. Sloane, H. A. Vincent, Gerrit A. Beneker, H. Dudley Mur-

phy, Chauncey Ryder, John Sharman, W. H. Partridge, Margaret Fitzhugh Brown, Louis Novak, Giovanni B. Troccoli, Hoyland B. Bettinger, Marguerite S. Pearson, Antonio Cirino, Richard Andrew, Amy W. Cabot, Eben F. Comins, Arthur P. Spear, W. Lester Stevens, Lilla Cabot Perry, Frederick J. Mulhaupt, Ettore Caser, Charles Vermoskie, Harry Sutton Jr., Anthony Thieme, Dwight Blaney, Alfred E. Smith, Howard E. Smith, Charles Bittinger, Francis Newton, Jacob Binder, Philip Little, Marie Danforth Page, E. E. Sanborn, H. R. Burdick, Mary Brewster Hazleton, Amelia Whitehurst, Margaret F. Richardson. A number of the works of these painters are marked with a red seal, indicating that their canvases were not entered for the purchase prize.

## Munich Museum

of Theatrical Art  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Munich  
STAGE models for Schiller's "William Tell," for Shakespeare's "Richard III," and Heinrich von Kleist's "Amphitryon," made for the Berlin State Theater (Staatstheater) have been added to the exhibition "Europäische Bühnenformen" (European stage forms), and are now on display in the Munich Theater Museum.

In 1909 the German actress of tragedy, Clara Ziegler, bequeathed her beautiful Munich home in Königstrasse, skirting the Englische Garten, to the Association of German Actors (Deutsche Bühnengenossenschaft) for the purpose of housing a collection of relics and documents pertaining to stage art, which she hoped would be added to by other prominent German actors. Her own collection of relics and books became the nucleus of an important museum and library.

The house was opened to the public in 1910. Many an interesting picture, document and stage model, were added to the collection. But after the World War financial difficulties made it impossible for the actors' association to keep up the museum, and it was taken over by the Bavarian state. Under the management of Prof. Dr. Franz Rapp the collection has been considerably increased.

Stage models of lighting systems and stage machinery, from the ancient Greek theater and the medieval stage right up to the first revolving stage introduced by Reinhardt in Berlin years ago, and to the up-to-date sliding stage and drop stage, can all be studied here. The collection of documents, sketches and costume figures has been enlarged and the library has grown to one of importance, attached to the University of Munich for the students of theatrical art and decoration. Who have a special room here for study and research.

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Stage models of lighting systems and stage



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Art of Accepting Praise

PERHAPS the burden of responsibility, if there is one, should lie with those who tried to educate us. Our parents and teachers, our brothers and sisters, our classmates and playfellows—one and all did their best year in and year out to teach us how to accept social criticism, how to improve ourselves under the disapprobation of others, how to be laughed at with at least the appearance of retelling the joke. Whether we have profited or not by this instruction, certainly it was sufficient in amount and was imparted eagerly, by teachers who often assured us that they were concerned entirely for our own good. In fairness to these earnest and self-abetting instructors of our youth it must be said, indeed, that we have profited under their tuition, and that hardly a day goes by in which we have not cause to remember their lessons and to be grateful for them. It is only now and then, perhaps at intervals of weeks or months, that we find ourselves wishing that those lessons might have had a slightly wider range. They taught us how to conduct ourselves with becoming modesty and gratitude under censure, but they said not a word about the proper deportment of one who is being praised.

Knowing us so intimately as they did, they may well have thought that the occasion for the use of such knowledge would not occur in our careers. It may be that they were thinking very tenderly of us even in this particular and did not wish to load us down with useless information, much as the ultramodern "educator" refrains from thrusting Latin and Greek upon the youth who is to spend his days in a bank. Yet herein they underestimated us, or at any rate the exigencies of the world. For just as there may occur once in a blue moon, an actual use for Latin and Greek even in a bank, so there are for every one of us, now and then, occasions when we need to know how praise should be accepted. These occasions resemble angels' visits, among other ways, in being few and far between, but they are not the less exacting on that account, and they always find us unprepared. In this regard our education has done nothing for us; it has left us callow, sheepish, gawky, inept. Many of us can accept hard-hitting censure even when it verges upon abuse with an outward calm which implies that it is all richly deserved, but the faintest word of praise puts us to confusion so that we blush and stammer like boys discovered in some noble or generous deed.

Stating the case as moderately as we can, we find as we go on in the world that the knowledge of how to accept praise is, in fact, a little premature, in their confident opinion that we should never need to know how to accept praise. They may have estimated our abilities quite exactly, but they underestimated the kindness of those about us. And then, too, why should we ignore the fact that we can do a few things rather well? One of us, it may be, can and does make superlatively ex-

cellent shoes, doing it all with his two skillful hands and devoting to the task the imagination and patience and selfless enthusiasm of an artist. Does it stand to reason that such a man will turn out masterpieces year after year without ever a word of commendation? No, that cannot happen—even now that most of us have forgotten what shoes ought to be and have actually come to prefer the machine-made product. Another of us can do a good deal of work and that of the cafeteria? Such thing cannot happen so long as there is a shred of civilization left, for civilization is precisely the power of recognizing such differences. Still another of us can write a good sonnet, doing it not merely to fill four square inches of newspaper, but pouring his total strength into those fourteen lines and making thereby a small bit of lasting perfection. Someone may see that sonnet who is capable of recognizing the difference between a poem and so much metrical discourse, and then, as likely as not, there will be praise for that sonneteer to confront as well as he is able.

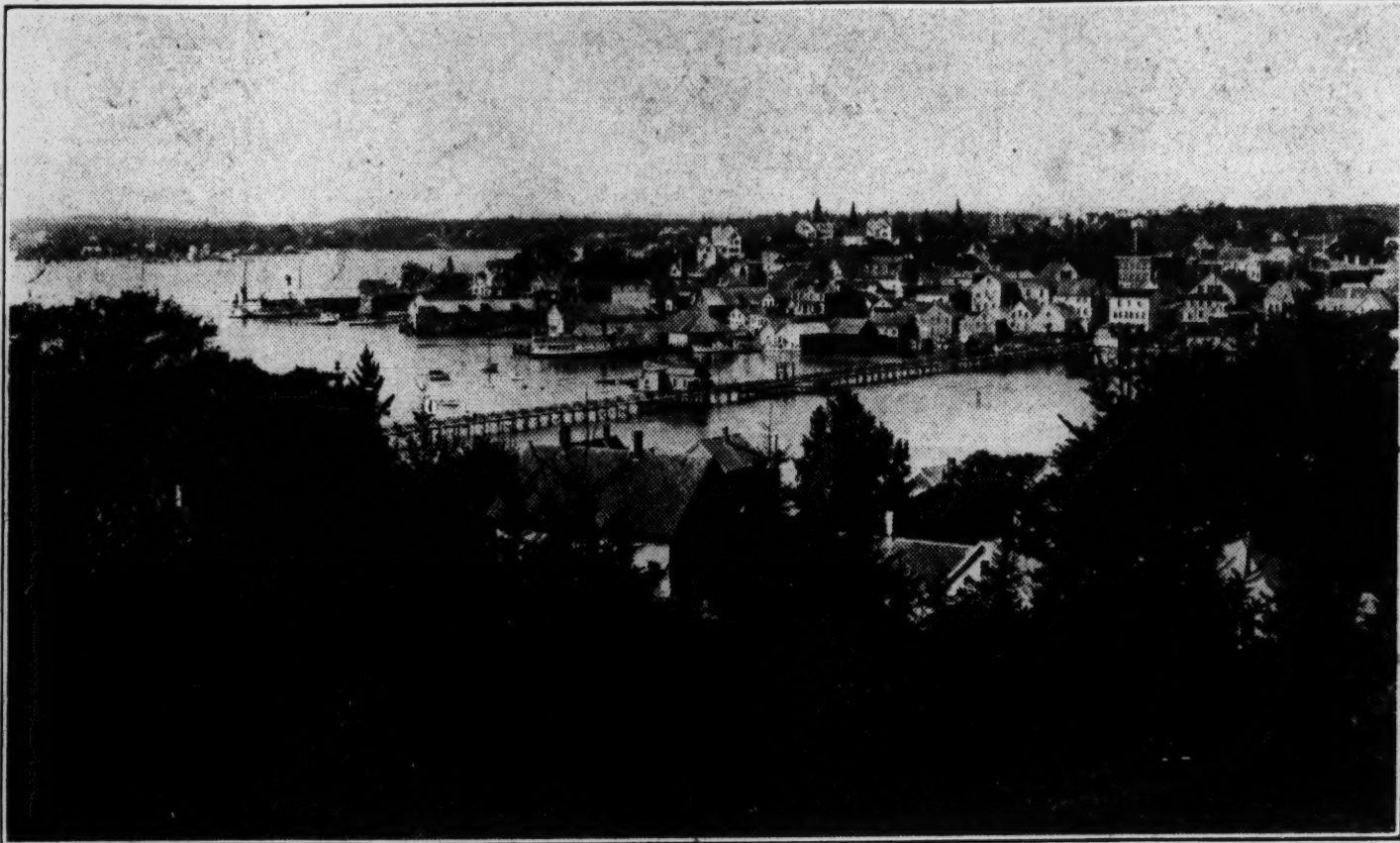
These examples may not seem conclusive, however, for the reason that they are all concerned with persons of exceptional powers or of unusual intensity of devotion. By no means all of us can hope to be such as the shoemaker and the cook and the poet we have imagined, and yet this obscurity does not shelter us from praise. There is no shelter anywhere, indeed, short of the solitude of a Robinson Crusoe, and if one of us were confined to a desert island he would probably begin before long to praise himself. The number of different things that people will praise one another for is beyond counting. One person is praised for the wisdom of his statesmanship in conducting the affairs of a nation and another for his extensive collection of ivory elephants. And there is this curious fact to be observed, that praise is always most difficult to face when it concerns those qualities over which we have least control. One may accept commendation of his learning with a certain equanimity because he knows, and everybody knows, that erudition is gained by steady application, adding one fact to another; but how is one to accept commendation for being beautiful, which is probably the highest praise of all? Personal beauty is, of course, to some extent an art, and an art in which we are all obligated to do our best, but in its higher manifestations it rests upon a natural gift which the individual has done nothing to deserve. Why, then, should we praise it? Well, ultimately, because we must, and because we dimly discern that it is one of the most beneficial things in the world. We can hardly understand and sympathize with those elders on the Trojan wall who said, as they saw Queen Helen pacing by below, that all the uproar of the Mediterranean world was justified by a flame of beauty such as hers; but we may also sympathize with Helen herself, who heard those words, perhaps, and certainly many others like them. We must sympathize, too, with the beautiful youth Charmides who is brought before us in Plato's Dialogues as the cynosure of all eyes in a city which knew more about such matters than any other city has known before or since. Charmides blushes a little, to be sure, under the concerted praise of Socrates, Lysis, Charephon, Menexenus, and the rest, but this self-consciousness is set down to his excitement. The time will come, Plato seems to imply, when he will quietly and modestly accept his fame as the most beautiful person in Athens. In other words, he will learn to accept praise, as Helen seems to have learned before him. One of the "lost arts" of the Greeks excelled the modern world?

A good case, certainly, might be made out for the assertion that a graceful acceptance of praise is one of the most important marks of culture. When we go about to define the nature and to describe the contents of high civilization we should not forget to say that a highly civilized epoch is one in which people praise one another freely and take praise graciously. Surely there are few things more indicative of a culture than the readiness with which we realize our own shortcomings in culture and civilization so keenly as the experience of praise. Someone tells us, with every sign of sincerity, that he has great admiration for the book one has just written or the dinner one has just prepared, and we find we find to say in reply? At the worst, we make some remark which questions the accuracy of his judgment or the sureness of his taste in such matters. On a somewhat higher level, we imply that the performance he commends is only a trifle and nothing to what we can do when we let ourselves out. At the best, we murmur some memorized sentence such as "I am so glad you liked it," or "It is very kind of you to say so." And all the while we are feeling that we are by no means rising to the occasion and that the shallow patter dictated by mere etiquette is not enough, that the demand upon us is for a courtesy answering to the courtesy of the encomium itself. The probability is strong that we are stammering more or less, striving most obviously to look more at ease than we are. We resolve that if we once get through with this experience we will think up some proper line of conduct for future occasions of the same kind; but no sooner are we released than we postpone the task, feeling that probably no one will ever praise us again. But someone certainly will, and once more we shall be unprepared. There seem to be millions of people in the world who go about praising their fellows, just for the joy of it. Something must be devised whereby to meet these people, so as to return them as good as they give. But that will be an art, and it will require early instruction. The tutors of our youth should consider this.

## The Pedestrian at Boothbay

BOOTHBAY HARBOR is delightful and the snug little harbor is ideal for boating. Here come to their end the long Indian trails which have wandered through the pine forests that grow down to the very edge of the bay. There are picturesque fishing wharfs and little docks gay with people who live during the warmer months on the surrounding islands and come to the town, carrying baskets to hold the provisions they will buy. In the business district are several very crooked streets where little shops are continually placing something new and tempting in their crowded windows.

But perhaps the most fascinating feature of the town is its foot bridge. From either end one may see the old buildings picturesque piling up on the surrounding hills amid the spruce trees. When on the bridge one feels as if he were on a boat and gazes far out, past the receding shores where he knows the ocean is pounding against the rocks. In the center of the bridge is a span which occasionally opens lazily to permit a small freight load to pass slowly to the head of the harbor. Formerly a keeper lived in a quaint yellow house which is built just beyond the draw, but at present that has been converted into a studio where crafters carve wood and print linoleum blocks. The colorful interior is most inviting and one lingers a few moments; then continuing the walk, one watches the ever changing sky and the launches and sailboats moving about in the bay.



The Foot Bridge, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

## The Blue Doorway

Out from the islands of longing  
A dream came softly true,  
I found a little cottage  
With a doorway painted blue.  
I found a quiet village  
With a river winding through,  
Where banks of bending willows  
Dip in reflected blue.  
And over the river, the meadows,  
And over the meadows, the sea,  
But the dearest of all is the doorway  
That swings so wide for me.  
And through the open doorway  
I see from the town threshold  
The tall Madonna lilies  
And yellow marigold.  
The Northwest wind comes bringing  
The pageant of the sky,  
The great white clouds are floating,  
And leisurely drift by.  
And when these fill my doorway  
I know them for my own  
And am richer far than Ceresus  
On my warm hearth stone.

## Colonial Travelers

In the year of grace 1774, a climbing sun glowed above his Majesty's Colony of Virginia. It drank the opal mists of the marshes, flecked the fields into shadow-haunted cloth of gold, and so unrolled over the old "middle plantation," . . . a drowsing, yellow mid-May afternoon.  
Two quickened rivers, like silver girdles unclasped, wound through the lowland, from where phantom-far lay the shadows of pines against the color-washed line of sky, sharpened and black, in gigantic pointed fronds. The rivers rolled broadly to the sea, holding between them a green valley sweet with the warm perfumes of leaf and flower, and this valley folded to its heart Williamsburg, the gay little capital.

The teal and mallard that winged over from York to James looked down thereon and saw a single broad thoroughfare shaded by poplars and mulberries, with William and Mary College at one end and the new Capitol at the other. Straggling streets of wideporched houses bordered with gardens debouched upon this; and spreading away in all directions, like gathered ribbons—by league-long plantation and through broken forest—went tawny, twisting roads.

Along one of these roads, by clumps of rustling laurel, came a great coach with green body and brown cloth, bearing the arms of the Tillotsons of Gladden Hall. A black boy-servant rode behind it on horseback.

The coach, which rolled thumping and swinging ponderously where the way was rugged, pleasantly and likely where the road was smooth, held a matron and a slender girl. . . . Both, as they rode, were silent, looking out through either wide window upon the warm, steam-steeped glimpses of the way. All along were waving reaches of wheat, where the poppy flung its wrinkled splash of red. . . . At the dusty edges of the road thistle and wild honey-suckle scrambled for their breath, and cowslips went spinning yellow ribbons. It was a slumberous land, swathed in a tremulous haze of heat and a wash of sun—from "Hearts Courageous," by HALLIE ERMINE RIVES.

## Cottage Roofs

I am sure that all of you must readily acknowledge the charm which is imparted to any landscape by the presence of cottages; and you must over and over again have paused at the wicket gate of some cottage garden, delighted by the simple beauty of the honeysuckle porch and latticed window. Has it ever occurred to you to ask the question, what effect the cottage would have upon your feelings if it had no roof? No visible roof, if it had no roof? . . . If instead of the thatched slope, in which the little upper windows are buried deep, as in a nest of straw—or the rough shelter of its mountain shales—or warm colouring of russet tiles—there were nothing but a flat leaden top to it, making it look like a large packing-case with windows in it? I don't think the rarity of such a sight would make you feel it to be beautiful; on the contrary, if you think over the matter you will find that you actually do owe, and ought to owe, a great part of your pleasure in all cottage scenery, and in all the inexpressible imagery of literature which is founded upon it, to the conspicuousness of the cottage roof—to the subordination of the cottage itself to its covering, which leaves, in nine cases out of ten, really more roof than anything else. It is, indeed, not so much the whitewashed walls—not the flower garden—not the rude fragments of stones set for steps at the door—not any other picturesque quality of the building which interest you, so much as the grey bank of its heavy eaves, deep-chambered with green moss and golden stonecrop. And there is a profound, yet evident, reason for this feeling. The very slope of the cottage—the essence and meaning of it—are in its roof; it is the main part, wherein consists its shelter; that wherein it differs most completely from a cleft in rocks or bower in woods. It is in its thick impenetrable coverlet of clay that that its whole heart and hospitality are concentrated. Consider the difference, in sound, of the expressions "beneath my roof" and "within my walls," consider whether you would be best sheltered in a shed, with a stout roof sustained on corner posts, or in an enclosure of four walls without a roof at all, and you will quickly see how important a part of the cottage the roof must always be to the mind as well as to the eye, and how, from seeing it, the greatest part of our pleasure must continually arise. —JOHN RUSKIN, in "Lectures on Architecture and Painting."

## Southward

Sharp on the stillness  
Hurries their jagged cry,  
Tearing the silken shrouding of the night.  
Plover with gold-splashed wings,  
And diving grebe,  
Black terns and gulls,  
Swift scurrying in their flight:  
Bittern and great blue heron  
Southward soar,  
And southward soars the eerie  
Stretching across the dark  
His lonely call.  
Shattering the silver silence of the moon.

First go the noisy  
Raucous-throated throng—  
Bold pioneers to open up the way—  
Then come the warblers—  
Gentle, friendlier things  
With notes from harp astray.  
On swift unfaltering wing  
They thread dim skies,  
Leaving their last year's nests  
As things outworn:  
Undoubting that those blue immensities  
Hold joys new-born.

LEWIS COLWELL.

## Memory of Cassis

Do you recall how we sat by the smokily-burning  
Twisted odorous trunk of the olive-tree,  
In the inn on the cliff, and skinned the ripe green figs,  
And heard the white stucco driving in the sea?

The thunder and the smother there where like a ship's prow  
The light-house breasted the wave how wanly through the wild spray  
Under our peering eyes the eye of the light looked out,  
Disheveled, but without dismay?

Do you recall the sweet-alyssum over the ledges  
Crawling and the tall heather and the mushrooms under the pines,  
And the deep white dust of the broad road leading outward  
To a world forgotten, between the dusty almonds and the dusty vines?

—EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY, in "The Buck in the Snow and Other Poems."

## Brahms: Man, Teacher and Artist

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It was the latter part of December, 1887, that I became acquainted with Johannes Brahms, in Leipzig, where he had gone to supervise the production of several of his compositions. He expected me to meet him there, to submit to him some of my work and to learn his opinion of my musical ability, through the intervention of Klaus Groth, of Kiel, devoted friend and counselor. I was overjoyed at the thought of meeting the great musician, especially when, upon arrival at the Hotel Hauffe in Leipzig, I saw on the hotel register the name, "Johannes Brahms of Vienna." He had already retired, so I, too, retired, with mixed feelings of happiness, reverence, pride and anxiety.

The next morning he received me simply and pleasantly. "If you have brought me something nice," he said, "just send it to my room." I saw him daily. The holiday season ended with a concert of chamber music, in which Brahms personally played the piano part of the e-moll trio, and afterward musicians and art patrons remained together until late. . . . The festival season being over, all would presently leave Leipzig and Brahms had not yet spoken to me about my compositions although he had at various times expressed the opinion that I had talent. It was three o'clock in the morning when we returned to the Hotel Hauffe; and when bidding him good-night, I was astonished and pleased to have Brahms make an appointment with me for seven o'clock the next morning. Punctually I appeared before him. The taxing concert season and the rush of social demands had apparently not distressed him in the least. My folder lay before him. In his introductory remarks he expressed himself favorably, then he handed me a choral work, with orchestra accompaniment, which seemed to him too long, he said: "Too bad about that lovely little poem." It was one of Klaus Groth's. The female choruses shared the same fate. His words: "These things are very hard to do," brought little consolation. Then came the turn. Right at the opening bars, he turned the pages back and forth and back again. With cutting clearness he pointed out the inconsistency of my construction; everything seemed to tumble under his touch and the whole composition fell to pieces. With growing uneasiness I saw how loosely the parts were joined together; that it is not sufficient to have a good idea now and then, but that the sonata form must necessarily be built up and outward from the thought. Calmly and coolly he censured the "lazy and dragging bass," pointed out the weakness in harmony, and showed me that my attention had been cleaving with ridiculous tenderness to unessential while important matters had passed unnoticed. Then he came to the end of my beloved adagio dissolved in empty space. In a scherzo I had been more original. My friends in Kiel, even the newspaper critics, had acclaimed it. Yet under Brahms' dignified examination, my originality dissolved to pure nonsense. Remarkably quickly we finished this passage, and kindly the master remarked: "You will promise me, will you not, never to write anything like that again?" In the finale I fared better. To my surprise, the master stopped at a passage which did not seem especially noteworthy to me, and remarked: "Now this is a good sign. Thus he trained my view away from superficiality and dreamy sentimentality. Next came the songs. The

big, powerfully expressed ones, from which I hoped much, were laid aside as unworthy of notice. Some smaller ones were taken under examination, however, and a few words of commendation fell, for example: "Such melodies one does not forget when they are once heard"; and "That might have become a very good song." Despite his merciless judgment he was never ironical or disagreeable, and the high point of excellence from which he judged, which I felt more than understood, instilled courage. Repeatedly he would remark: "Yes, I could possibly be of help to you."

After a searching inquiry into my former studies, he said: "In music you have learned little of importance so far, for all that you evidence of harmony, attempts at composition, instrumentation, etc., I consider nothing. First you must procure a teacher in counterpoint; he need not be famous. That will keep you busy for several years. But let me hear from you." Thus we parted. Upon my arrival home I carried out my conclusion reached on the return trip, namely, to write Johannes Brahms an intimate letter. I emptied my heart to him of all its hopes and aims, and I asked him to take me as a pupil. Then I went to Klaus Groth, to report about my trip. We did not have to wait long for a reply. Brahms advised that I come to Vienna, to study for a time with a very able local teacher; he assured me that his own knowledge would be at my service, then closed with heartfelt greetings to myself and Klaus Groth.

Thanks to the kind assistance of some musical friends, whose identity has been kept from me to this day, I left for Vienna a month later. Brahms personally introduced me to my teacher in counterpoint, and helped me to find suitable living quarters near his home. The furnishings he completed from his own rooms. His library he placed at my disposal; also his pocketbook. I could have had a liberal supply of money from him, but I never needed it and have never accepted any. For a time I called daily for the master, and together we went to dinner, which was often followed by a long walk. He must have sensed that studying with him was a severe test. Once he said: "Young man, you will never hear praise from me; if you cannot stand that, it proves that what is in you is not worthy of development." In his softer moods he would delight me by showing me some of his treasures, and occasionally playing to me some unknown pieces by Ph. E. Bach, Scarlatti, and others. Or he read me some of his amusing correspondence, as, for instance, a letter from an unknown person at Capetown, stating that he wished another piano, inasmuch as the one he had bought was satisfactory, which turned out to be a crude trick on the part of an autograph hunter; to such persons Brahms was not very gracious. Or he showed me presents just arrived from other unknown admirers, pressing me to take them for myself. He was generous; in fact, I have seen him, on wonderful spring mornings, ready to give away any thing in his rooms, except the books. These he valued highly. Over his desk hung an autographed copy of the famous medallion portrait of Robert and Clara Schumann; he also possessed an engraving of Johann Sebastian Bach—From the German of GUSTAV JENNER.

## Prohibition

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE seventh chapter of the epistle to the Romans contains an inspired analysis of the function of the law, and the part it must necessarily play in freeing mankind from sin and the carnal appetites. Having himself become emancipated from the law of Moses through its fulfillment under the spiritual law, as revealed to him by Christ Jesus, Paul was in a position to concede to the old order its historical and proper place in the discipline and development of the human race. In the course of presenting his subject, the apostle writes: "What shall we say then? Is the law sin? God forbid. Nay, I had not known sin, but by the law; for I had not known lust, except the law had said, Thou shalt not covet." Then he shows how the restrictions imposed by the law had apparently stirred up a greater desire for sin than ever before, and that a strong determination of the carnal mind had arisen to resist the law and overthrow it. "For," says he, "sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me, and by it slew me. . . . Was then that which is good made death unto me? God forbid. But sin, that it might appear sin, working death in me by the law; which is good, that sin by the commandment might become exceeding sinful." Could any statement of the case more clearly portray the inevitable struggle between the flesh and the Spirit in the individual experience than this? And does it not show the necessity for a strong counteracting incentive to bring the human will into submission to the divine?

It has been said that true history is not a mere chronicle of human events, but the record of the emancipation of mortals from the various forms of bondage. The enjoyment of such gifts as life, liberty, and happiness, which are the heritage of mankind, is therefore dependent upon their union with each other; for neither life nor happiness can be fully realized without liberty. Perceiving this fact darkly through the eyes of materialism, the uninspired human thought is apt to confound liberty with license. Freedom of personal choice is thus often mistaken for genuine liberty, and the consequence is that mortals place themselves under the so-called laws of sin, sickness, and death without even knowing it. For this reason it is a vital function of government at least to attempt to save mortals from themselves.

The purpose of the law as revealed to Moses was not only to expose and punish sin, but also to bring the children of Israel into a loving obedience to God. When, for example, at the time of Jesus, a lawyer put the question, "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?"

Jesus, quoting from Moses, said to him, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." Here we have a perfect statement of the divine law, which, when understood, becomes the true incentive for the overcoming of self-indulgence in every conceivable form. In view of these facts, it is apparent that laws promulgated by a civil government which place the traffic in narcotic drugs and alcoholic beverages under definite restrictions, are righteous laws, because they remove from general legalized consumption that which tends to stimulate and excite the worst passions of the carnal nature. The timeliness of such laws, and the methods of their enforcement, should therefore be the only questions to consider. These questions, under a constitutional form of government, are answered by the fact that the authority of the majority must always be paramount. When, therefore, a law is passed which to the majority seems beneficial to the nation as a whole, this can only be construed to mean that public sentiment has come to realize that the general welfare of the people will be advanced thereby.

From the standpoint of Christian Science, it is easy to see that the only way to prevent proscriptive laws being imposed from without is to be obedient to the higher law within. If men were thus obedient, there would be no more need to modify or repeal a so-called proscriptive law than there would be today to change or abolish the Ten Commandments; but all would be fulfilled in righteousness, as Jesus, through obedience to spiritual law, fulfilled the law of Moses. The healing of a single case of addiction to drugs, or of chronic disease, through the practice of Christian Science, illustrates the false and deceptive nature of these carnal appetites, and so proves that the desire for the consumption of narcotics and alcohol is abnormal. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, fully and fearlessly sums up the case for the direction of her followers in the following passage (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 288, 289): "Whatever intoxicates a man, stupefies and causes him to degenerate physically and morally. Strong drink is unquestionably an evil, and evil cannot be used temperately; its slightest use is abuse; hence the only temperance is total abstinence."

Mrs. Eddy specifically counsels her followers to obey the laws of the land, as well as the laws of God. Surely such obedience is essential to the fulfillment of the long-expressed desire of Christendom for God's kingdom to come "in earth, as it is in heaven."

## Idaho

Long have I watched o'er you, home land,  
Idaho, child of my heart,  
Long have I guarded and gloated,  
In my mountain fastness apart,  
O'er the glorious future awaiting  
Possibilities far beyond ken,  
When I should decide,  
To send, far, far, a wide,  
A dream, to the children of men.

"Neath your grey sagebrush coated  
deserts  
I saw the rich grass and the grains,  
I saw in your rushing streamlets  
Life for a thousand plains,  
And I knew in your mountain fissures  
Of copper and silver and gold.  
So I sent on the gleam  
Of the sunlight, a dream,  
And the children of men were told.

Then o'er your borders came teaming  
Hordes from the east and west.  
Of all of the land of their dreaming  
This was the grandest and the best:  
And straightaway brave cities were  
founded  
And water was turned on the land,  
And you, lavish one,  
With your glorious sun,  
Gave forth with a bountiful hand. . . .

And I, from your mystery mountains,  
Look down from the heights as of  
old,  
And know this is but the beginning,  
That you will expand and unfold,  
Till every state in the nation,  
With proud honors, will point to your  
star.  
Saying: "Idaho, blest,  
Bright God of the West,  
May your greatness and fame spread  
afar!"

—LAURA EDITH DARBOW, in "From Idaho to You."

## How to Know England

No, the only way is to walk and to be out all day. It doesn't matter in the least what season of the year it is, or very much what county you are in. As Mr. Polly discovered, no other countryside in the world "change scene and character in three miles of walking, nor have so mellow a sunlight, nor so diversified a cloudland, nor confers the perpetual refreshment of the strong, soft winds that blow off the sea as our mother England does." England, as Anthony Collett reminds us, is a small country, but full of surprises. . . . The English woods are dense and rich, but never, like the Ardennes, monotonous. If we get lost in them it is only a make-believe of being lost. Nature everywhere else in the world gives good things, but always too much. The sun is always shining, the woods are never ending, the peaks inaccessible, the rivers menacing in width and unimaginably long. In England she never gives us too much of any one thing. We can no sooner on a moor than we can see the end of it. The eye is not tired by the sight nor the heart by the thought of endless vistas. —S. P. B. MAIR, in "See England First."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893

MARY BAKER EDDY,

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays

and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN

SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,

107 Falmouth Street, Boston,

Mass.

Communications regarding the

conduct of this newspaper, articles

and illustrations for publication

should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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If the return of manuscripts is

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Subscription price, payable in ad-

vance, postpaid to all countries:

One year, \$5.00 Three months, \$2.25

Six months, \$4.50 One month, \$1.00

Single copies, 5 cents

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# Intercollegiate, and Professional Athletic News of the World

## SYRACUSE FACES NEBRASKA NEXT

### Will Be First Major Contest for Orange-Aerial Defense Has Been Weak

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Followers of Syracuse University football are speculating now as to the showing the Orange team will make at Lincoln, Neb., next Saturday when it meets the University of Nebraska. This will be the first major contest on the Syracuse schedule.

Three games have been played, the Orange being victorious in each. The first was with Hobart, the traditional opener, on Sept. 29. In this game the Orange showed one marked weakness—poor defense against forward passes. Several times Hobart completed clean passes right under the nose of the Syracuse secondary, and had the Genevans had a little more powerful team, the game might have ended differently.

The second game was against William and Mary, and though the Orange showed improvement, there was still lacking an aerial defense. To be sure, the William and Mary outfit offered very little resistance to the Syracuse offense, but the Orange scored better than might have been the case against a stronger rival.

### Third Game Also Easy

The third game, played against Johns Hopkins, was a repetition of the performance of the William and Mary game—the opposition was too weak to judge the real ability of the Orange.

Analysis of the Syracuse team based on the showing made in the first three games shows two marked defects: lack of a strong aerial defense, and weakness on running plays. The Orange has a good forward pass attack with Capt. H. W. Boyington '29 as the key man. His passes are long, accurate and delivered with a speed that insures a fair chance for the receiver. With such a good aerial attack there should be a more powerful and varied running attack. There is not a good balance between the two as displayed thus far. The line plunging is good and the end running is fast, but there is not enough variety to keep a strong opposition guessing.

Reports from Lincoln indicate that the Nebraska team is a power outfit. It has a strong aerial attack with a big line and plenty of reserve material. Against such an aggregation the Orange must bring a well-balanced attack of forward passes, and a running play, otherwise the Cornhuskers will repeat their strategy of last year, dropping back the ends and center to the secondary, and so smother the Orange offense.

### Improvement Shown

Coach L. P. Andrews and his assistants have worked hard with their team, and should receive considerable praise for the improvement shown during the past two weeks. It may, of course, be quite likely that the Syracuse coaching staff, not having had very strong opposition, has preferred to hold back the team in order to learn from their best plays until the time comes to put them into use. Such is the hope of the fans, and it is believed that a strong aerial attack, Nebraska, next Saturday, the defects of the past three games will have disappeared.

As to material, the Orange has some outstanding men in the backfield who will give a good account of themselves before the season is over. Samuel Sebo '30, halfback, has shown himself as a running play, otherwise the Cornhuskers will repeat their strategy of last year, dropping back the ends and center to the secondary, and so smother the Orange offense.

### Loucks Scores Three Touchdowns

G. D. Loucks '30 loomed up in the Johns Hopkins game as a star in the backfield. He scored three touchdowns, and in the support of his team mates showed excellent work on offense.

These men, together with Captain Baysinger '30, C. Berner '30, and C. L. Constantine '29, who has been playing material which Coach Andrews regards as first-string quality.

In the forward line, the Orange has some excellent material. The line has already proved its ability to support the backfield. With the exception of L. P. Lewis '29, center, the rest of the line have all had experience on the varsity. The wing positions are covered by J. H. Gault '29 and L. Lewis '29. The work of these two men in the last three games has been of high quality. W. A. Stevens '29, fullback, '29, is a star in the line. W. L. Winnick '29, halfback, '29, is a star in the line. W. L. Winnick '29, halfback, '29, is a star in the line.

### McGILL BOOKS FOUR HOCKEY GAMES IN U. S.

By THE CANADIAN PRESS  
MONTREAL, Que.—The schedule of the annual tour of the McGill University senior hockey team to the United States during the Christmas holidays shows that the Red team will play four games, two at New York and two at Boston.

The games are: At New York, against Yale University, Dec. 26, and against Dartmouth University, Dec. 27. At Boston, against the University Club, Dec. 17; against Dartmouth Dec. 21.

It has not been decided yet whether or not an invitation for a game with Clarkson University, Potsdam, N. Y., will be accepted.

### MAHNS DEFINITELY RETIRES

FALLS CITY, Neb. (P)—Lloyd Hahn has definitely decided to hang up his running shoes and after that he doesn't know what he will do. "I could probably run good races for three or four years," he said at his home here, "but what is the use? I have seen as much of the track as most runners and I am ready to retire." When asked if he planned to go east in the spring, Hahn said: "I shall never go east again to run, you can count on that. I will never run on my own again. I'm through. As to my future plans the famous Hahn was silent."

## South Atlantic Colleges

### Back in Gridiron Limelight

South Carolina Has Shown Remarkable Ability, With Victories Over Chicago and Maryland—North Carolina Is Trying Rockne System

BIKINGHAM, Ala.—When the Southern Athletic Association was organized in 1922 it took in, among others, a group known as the South Atlantic Colleges. This group embraces the tier of states along the southern seaboard and includes the major state colleges and institutions of learning of North and South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

Football teams from these states reached a high peak of gridiron prominence early in their careers. The Far South and many fans remember the powerful aggregations sent into northern territory by Virginia, Washington and Lee, and North Carolina and Virginia Military and Virginia Polytechnic. New stars have been discovered in the ranks of Georgia, Alabama, Vanderbilt and Georgia Tech. Georgia Tech has served to dim the glory once held in the upper section of the South Atlantic.

This year the coast teams seem to be on their way back to the reigning position. Little South Carolina, with only one victory over a team of the caliber of Georgia, Alabama, Vanderbilt and Georgia Tech, has served to dim the glory once held in the upper section of the South Atlantic.

### Three Strong Teams

North Carolina, Washington and Lee and Virginia Tech. Washington and Lee, the South Atlantic section which seem well on their way to a successful season. The Carolina squad lost to a much improved Harvard team Saturday 20-0, but they are sure to reach a high stage of perfection this year under Coach C. C. Collins. Coach Collins, who learned his football under Coach K. K. Rittenberg '29, is a star in the line. W. L. Winnick '29, halfback, '29, is a star in the line. W. L. Winnick '29, halfback, '29, is a star in the line.

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## FOUR BIG GAMES ON THE COAST

### Golden Gate Region Features Intercollegiate Football This Week-End

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Ties	P.C.
Stanford	2	0	0	1,000
Southern California	2	0	0	1,000
California	1	0	0	1,000
Washington State	1	0	0	1,000
Idaho	0	0	0	1,000
Oregon	0	0	0	1,000
Oregon State	0	0	0	1,000
Montana	0	0	0	1,000

### Stanford Wins

MOSCOW, Ida.—Four big games dominated the stage in the Pacific Coast Conference this week-end, with the spotlight focused on the Golden Gate Bay region, where the two most important battles will be fought. The group of games next on the schedule opens with the greatest interest, as it is the first time that the conference will play every team in the championship race. At least two teams will be in the running for the title.

The first major game is the Idaho-Stanford encounter at the new Kezar stadium in San Francisco. This game is Stanford's third and Idaho's first Conference encounter. While it offers every indication of being a classic football event, it is likely that many followers of the gridiron game will pass up the opportunity to see the game.

Stanford, which has been the dominant force in the conference since its inception, is expected to be victorious. The team has a record of 11-0-0 in the conference and is expected to be victorious.

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## Japanese Tour Takes Quigley From Gridiron

### St. Marys, Kan.

THE booming voice of Ernest C. Quigley will be missing from the Nation's gridiron this fall. The National League baseball umpire, whose services also are in demand in many intercollegiate football games and on the basketball court, is on the way to Japan. There he will umpire a dozen baseball games, five of which are to be played by picked college teams incident to the coronation ceremonies for the new Emperor.

Quigley said that Tyrus R. Cobb would manage one of the teams and Walter P. Johnson another. He will conduct in Japan short coaching schools in baseball, football, and basketball, and will return to the United States in December. He was forced to cancel his contract to officiate in several intercollegiate football games in order to make the trip to Japan.

First Conference game, also meets a team from outside the Conference, is expected to be victorious.

### Pacific Coast Conference

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IDAHO 0-0 0-0

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## PRAIRIE HOCKEY BACK TO AMATEUR

### Canadian West, Once Famous for Professional Game—Selling Players

SASKATOON, Sask.—Professional hockey in western Canada, weakening ever since the wholesale invasion of the Prairies by National Hockey League men and money in the spring of 1924, is destined to end this fall. From all indications, the Prairie Hockey League, that rose to take the place of the old western league when the National League took over, or more outstanding players, weathered the 1926-27 season with fair success, but lost Edmonton and Calgary as league members last winter. Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon carried on alone. Regina was never in the championship race, received poor support from the fans, and did well to finish the season.

Since the close of the 1927-28 term, the Saskatchewan Hockey Association, National League minor clubs, as well as the new Pacific coast circuit, has had its effects. Saskatoon, Prairie Hockey champions last winter, has disposed of its entire roster of 11 players, while both Moose Jaw and Regina have sold half a dozen men between them. Consequently there is neither a sufficient number of players nor sufficient enthusiasm to warrant continuation of the league.

The Saskatoon champions, even though they are not playing, are expected to be victorious.

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## PICK-UPS

### THE resignation of Manager George J. Morrissey from connections with the Detroit Baseball Club must have been prearranged. That Stanley S. Harris, released manager of the Washington Senators, was in Detroit conferring with Frank J. Navin at least a week and one half before his resignation, is almost certain. And a pilot who leads a club to fourth place with a handful of recruits as Harris did must have asked his release rather than been given it. This, of course, is conjecture, but it would seem as though Harris resigned for the purpose of accepting a good offer made to him by Detroit.

That Morrissey will be in a uniform other than that of the Boston Braves next season is accepted without question in baseball circles. Yet nothing of an official nature has been given out, but it is going to be given out until something actually happens. That something will probably happen within two weeks.

Who would take the place of Morrissey should he leave the Braves is another question already under contemplation. It may be that John T. Slater might get it back. He has a large number of years of experience, and is a well-known figure in the game. He is a well-known figure in the game. He is a well-known figure in the game.

President J. A. Quinn of the Boston Red Sox is due in Boston on Friday. He may be looking for a new manager. He may be looking for a new manager. He may be looking for a new manager.



## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## A Gymnasium for Crofton

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part I

CHARLES HARRISON whistled as he began to rake up leaves in the back yard, and his mother, coming out to gather asters, smiled to herself.

"Sounds cheerful," she commented. "Does it?" said Charles. "All the same, I don't exactly feel cheerful."

"Why not?" demanded Mrs. Harrison. "Well, I was thinking of the last time I raked up this yard. Do you remember what a sight it was when we first came here from Washington last spring?"

"Indeed I do," said his mother, laughing at the memory. "Do you remember how disgusted you were with Crofton, its yards, and in fact almost everything about it?"

"I thought I could never stand living here a whole year," grumbled Charles. "It was wishing Father didn't work for the Department of Agriculture, and didn't have to go to all sorts of out-of-the-way places to make surveys."

"But when you decided you'd make the best of it, and try to look for ways to improve things a bit around here, everything came out beautifully, didn't it?" said Mrs. Harrison, snipping away at the asters.

## Advice and a Shaking

"Uh-huh," agreed Charles, slowly. "First I made friends with Red, and then the other boys, and got on to the baseball team, and we managed to get everybody to pitch in and help make a playground and baseball park for Crofton—and, well, it's been a pleasant spring and summer. But, Mother, I can't help thinking that fall and winter in this place will be just about as dull as anything you could imagine. There won't even be outdoor winter sports to help things out." Charles broke off and heaved a gusty sigh.

Mrs. Harrison laid her asters down and crossed the yard to Charles. "You're a little grumpy, aren't you?" she said, shaking him, as she put her hands on the boy's shoulders and looked up at him. "Don't you realize that the winter doesn't have to be dull at all if you don't want it to be? Of course you can just sit down and put your head in your hands, and say 'Nothing doing around here. How dull everything is!' and nothing very interesting is likely to happen. Why, there are plenty of jolly things to do in Crofton in the winter as well as in the summer."

"I wish somebody'd tell me what they are," said Charles, smiling down at her in spite of himself. "I rather think that's something you will have to think out for yourself," said his mother. She gave his shoulder a little shake, then picked up her asters and started for the house. "Put on the old thinking-cap, Chuck," she called back, over her shoulder.

"You couldn't resist shaking me, after all, could you?" laughed Charles, but when his mother disappeared he sobered quickly. "We did find plenty of interesting things to do this spring and summer, that's

true," he thought. "But it's a mystery to me what fun we can stir up around here in the fall and winter." He went back to his raking, and began to whistle thoughtfully in a minor key.

## Red Campbell

It was some time later that he was in search of his chum, Red Campbell. He found Red sprawled on a couch in the living room, absorbed in an exciting story of life at a boys' school. "Ever read this?" Red asked, as Charles calmly rolled his chum over and seated himself on the couch. Charles nodded and Red went on, wistfully. "The fellows must have a lot of fun at a school like that. Makes Crofton seem awfully dull, doesn't it? Wish baseball lasted all the year around. If only we had a bigger school, so we could muster a football team! We do play around a little, of course, but we've never been able to get up a good enough team to play in the league. We haven't enough big fellows. The fellows at this school I'm reading about had a coking team, and—oh, what's the use of thinking about it?"

Red was usually one of the most cheerful of companions, but now he sighed so dismally and looked so discontented that Charles cast about quickly for ways and means of cheering him up.

"I wonder if it isn't partly my fault that he is getting to feel this way," he thought, a little guiltily. "I haven't meant to, but probably I've let the fellows know how I have felt about the winter here. Well, if that's the case, it's up to me to do something right away. I can't have good old Red feeling this way. Wish I could think of something to stir up some fun." The thought occurred to him, and he said aloud, "Have you ever had a basketball team?"

"No," returned Red. "Haven't any place to practice. Some day they hope to have money enough to add a gym to the high school, but there's no telling when they can do that. That's why we never have any school parties or dances, either—no place to have them. Oh, I don't mean we never have any parties here—we have a few of those, of course, but to have a school get together we can't do it."

"I suppose that means that some of the high school set don't get to many good times," said Charles, who had learned a good deal in his stay at Crofton.

Red nodded. "It's usually about the same crowd who have the parties, you know," he said. "Wish we had a gym," said Charles.

Say, the rest of us have been wishing that for three years now," returned Red.

"Then I'll change my wish," grinned Charles. "Wish we could find something we could use for a gym, or else get the board of education to build the one the high school needs."

"You might as well wish for the moon while you're at it," said Red gloomily. "We don't need that, or maybe I would," retorted Charles and both

boys laughed. Well, he had cheered Red up temporarily, anyway. That was something.

"I don't suppose the grade school has a gym, either," he hazarded. "Say, what do you think this is—Washington? There isn't such a thing as a gymnasium anywhere in town," scoffed Red.

"I wonder if there isn't something we can do about it," said Charles. Red shook his head. "I know we accomplished something last spring—making a baseball park and playground. But getting a gymnasium is a different proposition. I don't see much that a few boys could do about getting a gymnasium. That's an expensive thing to build, you know."

Charles thought hard for a moment. "I've gone around with Father a lot, you know, and I've noticed that most every town, even some of the very smallest ones, have a town hall of some sort. Isn't there such a thing in Crofton?"

Red nodded, a gleam of interest coming into his eyes. "You know that ramshackle building two or three blocks from the school on Adams Street? That's the town hall."

"Could we get into it?" said Charles, jumping up. "I'd like to take a look at it."

"I believe we have a key," replied Red. "They have elections there once in a while, and things like that, and Father has something to do with them." He left the room and came back in a moment. "Mother gave me the key," he said, and his voice had regained something of its customary cheerfulness. "Let's go and have a look at it, shall we? I hardly see what good it can do us."

## A Possibility

The town hall was, as Red had said, a "ramshackle building" which had been put up in Crofton's early days. It had not been very well cared for, and now it looked greatly in need of a coat of paint, as well as many smaller repairs. "It isn't much to look at, is it?" said Red. "The town ought to be ashamed to have such a building, especially now that they have begun to take more interest in putting things into shape. This old thing isn't used for anything but elections any more. It ought to be pulled down."

"Not much!" said Charles. They had opened the door and Charles was looking things over with great interest. "If they will let us use this, Red, it will be just fine for a temporary gym. Do you suppose Mr. Hall could coach basketball as well as he did baseball?"

"I believe he could," Red had caught some of Charles's enthusiasm. "I know he was a fine all-around athlete at the state university. Let's go and see him."

"How do we find out whether we can use this for a gym or not?" asked Charles, as they looked the hall and started toward the high school.

"Well, I suppose we'll have to go and ask the Mayor," the boys stopped and looked at each other in some apprehension. Mr. Dunham, the Mayor, was a dignified, white-haired gentleman, and the young people of the town stood very much in awe of him. "I wonder if it might not be better for us to take this up with the principal, and if he approves of it, perhaps he'd ask Mr. Dunham for us," said Charles, feeling a trifle ashamed of himself as he made the suggestion.

Red shook his head. "No, that would be passing the buck. We're the ones who are keen about having this new gym, Chuck, and it's up to us to see Mr. Dunham. We ought to speak to Mr. Bodine, the principal, and if he thinks it's all right, we'll have to go to Mr. Dunham."

"I hadn't realized what a lot of red tape there would be about it," said Charles ruefully. "It's one thing to get a brilliant idea, and another to put it across, isn't it?"

Red laughed, and Charles found some comfort in the fact that his chum's dolefulness and discontent had vanished completely. "Sure is," he commented. "But this is worth trying for, and trying hard. Let's go to Mr. Hall first, and if he thinks it's all right, we'll go to Mr. Bodine. Then if he approves of it, we'll go to Mr. Dunham."

"It didn't take you long to figure it out!" said Charles approvingly. "Boy, I hope we can put it across!"

"We could certainly make a lot of difference to Crofton High School—make our last year in school here seem a lot more worth while," said Red.

"I hope Mr. Hall won't think it's a foolish idea—the kind that won't work," said Charles. And both boys looked very eager and very much in earnest as they entered the high school and walked to the manual training room, where they knew they would find Mr. Hall still at work.

(To Be Continued)

Ask These

Q. In a race with time why would the conductor of an orchestra win?  
A. Because he beats time.  
Q. What is smaller than an ant's mouth?  
A. That which goes into it.

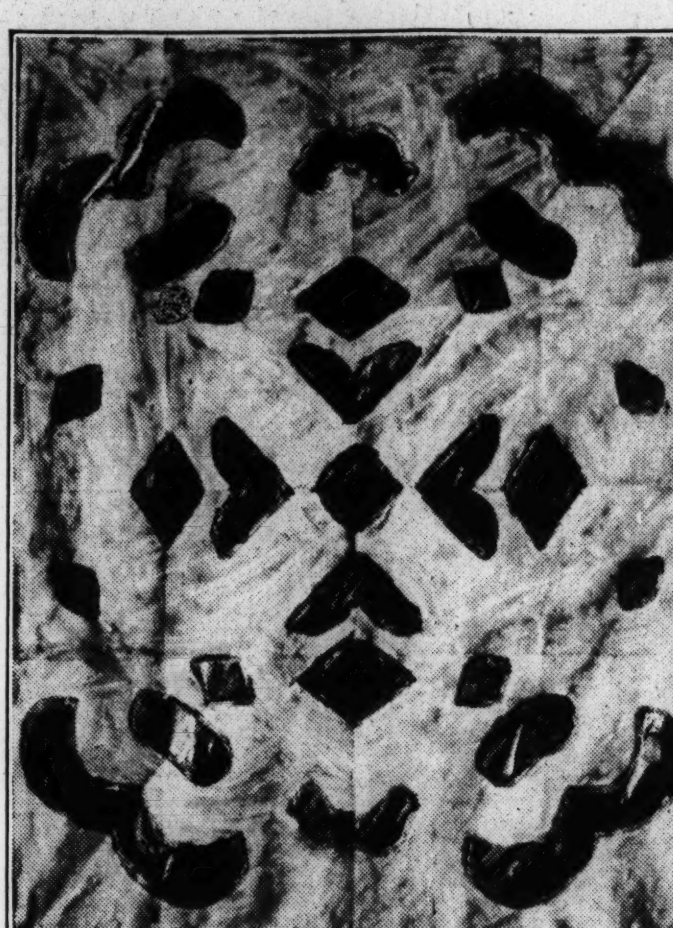
## A New Name for an Old City

The Chinese have lately been celebrating the day which marks the anniversary of the Chinese Revolution of 1911. The celebration this year has been of particular interest because now at last, after 14 years of effort to establish it as a republic, civil war seems to have ceased in China and the Nationalist Government is in control.

Perhaps you have noticed that the name of the capital of China has been changed from Peking to Peiping. In fact the Nationalist Government has announced that in the future Nanking is to be the capital of China, but the matter is still under discussion, Peiping being determined to retain its rights if possible. Ho Chi-kung, the new Mayor of the city, is not only an ardent supporter of the Nationalist Government but an ardent reformer. Among his reforms are proclamations commanding women to unbind their feet, and old-fashioned men still wearing their hair in long queues to cut them off. He has also recommended that women of under 30 years of age shall bob their hair, and commanded the policemen to shave off their beards.

## Key to Puzzle

Answers to Hidden Canadian Cities Puzzle, published Oct. 11:  
1. Edmonton; 2. Montreal; 3. Regina; 4. Port Arthur; 5. Saskatoon; 6. Quebec; 7. Dawson; 8. Victoria; 9. Nelson; 10. Windsor.



A Plaque, or Window Transparency, Made on an Ordinary 8 x 12-inch Pane of Window Glass.

## How to Make Window Transparencies

MANY boys and girls who have admired the plaques of stained glass that are sometimes hung in windows to color the light that flows into the room have wished that they weren't so expensive. Later, perhaps, these boys and girls learned that the plaques, called "window transparencies," could be made at home, and found the work great fun.

The transparency illustrated is made on an ordinary 8 by 12-inch pane of window glass. Two wired silk cords with hooks attached hang the transparency in the window.

Attach a large hook to one end of each cord to catch over the sash, and attach a small one at each of the opposite ends in which to rest the lower edge of the transparency. To prevent the top of the transparency from toppling forward when hung, run a length of the wire entirely around the glass near the top, and fasten neatly at one edge. A fine metal chain can be used instead of wired cord.

The design in this case is a kindergarten pattern and is cut out of bright reddish orange colored kindergarten paper and glued lightly to the glass. The effect of leaded glass is obtained by running a line of gesso around the pattern. Then the whole piece of glass and its decoration is painted thinly with liquid glue and set aside to dry. The coating of glue cracks, which adds an irregular pattern of fine broken lines to the design and gives an attractive antique effect.

All the work is done on one side of the glass and this side hangs toward the room, so that when one looks at it from the inside it has a soft tan color. When the sunlight strikes it, the colors glow like a stained glass window.

The gesso can be bought already mixed in many shops. It can also be mixed at home. The recipe is as follows: One gill can of liquid glue, one and one-fourth cups of white, three teaspoonfuls linseed oil, three teaspoonfuls varnish. These quantities will make one cup of gesso, more than will be needed for one window transparency.

Mix the ingredients in a mixing bowl with a wooden fork or spoon. Put the whitening into the bowl, then stir in slowly—first the glue, then the oil and then the varnish. Stir until smooth, the more mixing the better. Stir as long as the mixture seems oily on the surface, and until it clings readily to the sides of the bowl. When properly mixed the gesso should pile up and remain piled up. If it fails to stiffen enough gradually add more whitening, until just the right consistency is reached.

A paper cone will be needed to apply the gesso to the edges of the pattern. Roll an eight-inch square of heavy note paper or parchment into the form of a cone, fill it about half full of gesso, then fold the top of the cone over and over with the seam away from the worker to avoid buckling of paper at the seam. Cut off the merest tip of the

(gesso). When the leading is finished, lay carefully away until the gesso is thoroughly dry.

Any design and color may be used for the paper decoration, and you can vary the frame around the edge, for it is also of paper.

An unusual effect can be obtained by mixing a tiny bit of dark gold or bronze powder with the glue before painting the surface of the transparency.

The most brilliant colors of paper should be used for the design—red, purple, orange, indigo, green and so on, in order to achieve the stained-glass effect.

## The Safety Match

THE safety match, which strikes only on the box in which it is packed, was invented in 1855 by a Swede named Lundström. The ordinary match will ignite if rubbed briskly on any hard surface. The safety match is made of a chemical mixture that combines all the essentials for combustion. But the little safety match has a different kind of head, one that is made up of chlorate of potash and sulphur and has to be rubbed on paper spread with a paste of phosphorus and antimony to make fire.

If the wrong chemical mixture were used for safety match heads, they might take fire spontaneously. That would never do. They would not be safe matches if they received fire inside their boxes, so they have to be tested.

Only the choicest wood is suitable for making these matches, the best being the aspen. A log of this wood is sawed into sections 15 inches long, which is the length of seven of the little splints. The section of wood, freed from all bark, is then put into a lathe with a cutting tool which converts it into a strip of veneer, just the thickness of a match and 15 inches wide. But in the process it is sliced into seven ribbons of wood, the width of each being the length of a match.

The ribbons are fed, 100 at a time, into a machine which chops them into match sticks. The latter are dried in heating drums, sifted to get rid of splinters, and bundled by pieces of paper which receive heads by being dipped into the right chemical mixture to insure safety.

## The Adventures of Waddles



## The Pagoda or Banyan Tree

SOME time ago there appeared in an issue of one of our current magazines a photograph of a forest. A second glance proved it to be not a forest, however, but a single tree, the printed word below proclaiming it a pagoda, a native of India. Unlike the elm, spoken of as a forest upon a single stem, the pagoda has many stems, all resulting from the original one and giving to it its forest-like appearance.

The most peculiar feature of the banyan—the name by which the pagoda is most commonly known, is the manner of its start, for, as a rule, it does not, in the first place, spring from the ground. Birds in flight drop the seeds upon the tops of palm trees, where they speedily germinate and from this lofty perch send down roots into the earth.

When the tree has attained a height of 50 or more feet, the roots throw out lateral branches which in turn develop roots. These descend perpendicularly in long slender shoots until, having reached the ground, they themselves, take root to increase in diameter and to form around the parent stem, hundreds

## The Mail Bag

Mexico, New York

Dear Editor: I am writing to tell you how much I enjoy the Children's and Young Folks' Pages in the Monitor. I love Snubs, and Waddles too. I am 13 years of age, and am in the ninth grade of Junior high school.

I come every summer for three months to a little town called Mexico, N. Y., which is two miles and a half from Lake Ontario. The town, I believe, was a fur trading station over a hundred years ago. This part of the country was settled mostly by people from the New England States, and they still have many of the old-fashioned ways and sayings of New England, which I love because my mother's people are New Englanders.

We have bought an old farmhouse and eight acres of land. We are doing the house over but wish to keep it as old-fashioned as possible. It is on a quiet road where there is not much traffic. The birds sing sweetly here and at night one can see the moon rise, which one doesn't think to look for in a big city like New York, where I live. And as I stand looking at the moon and hear the barking of the dog at a distance, I think what a lovely world this is.

I have an old-fashioned flower garden and oh, so many lovely flowers. My pets are a large tiger cat and a big dog. I go to the Sunday School of Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, in New York. I am very grateful for The Christian Science Monitor.

Agnes Z. (Thank you for your interesting description of your summer home, which is the length of seven of the little splints. The section of wood, freed from all bark, is then put into a lathe with a cutting tool which converts it into a strip of veneer, just the thickness of a match and 15 inches wide. But in the process it is sliced into seven ribbons of wood, the width of each being the length of a match.)

Stillwater, Okla.

Dear Editor: This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, although I always read it.

I have a Boston bull dog which we named Snubs after the Monitor Snubs. She speaks for her dinner, walks on her hind legs, climbs trees after me and finds me when I hide from her.

I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I have traveled through 39 states in the Union. Two years ago I had the pleasure of attending services in The Mother Church and of visiting other places of interest in Boston.

I should like to correspond with Agnes, a boy who lives in England or someone who lives in one of our eastern states.

Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Editor: I am 14 years old and attend the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, here.

I am sending in a joke and a riddle which I thought the Mail Bag readers might enjoy.

Riddle: Why can't a man's hand be over eleven inches?  
Answer: Because if it were twelve inches it would be a foot.

Joke: Mike was hard at work one summer day, painting his garden fence, he hid up in an overcoat and a raincoat. Along came Pat and as he stood watching him he said: "Why wear so many coats, Mike?" "Why," said Mike, "it says right here, 'To obtain best results, put on three coats.'"

Huntington Park, California

Dear Editor: This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag, but I have been very enthusiastic since I have read letters from girls about my age.

I am 18 years old, and am going to enter the University of California in Los Angeles this September. I am

very much interested in literature and languages. I have studied three years of Spanish and two of Latin. Next year I am planning to study Virgil.

I should like to correspond with someone who lives in a Spanish-speaking country and who is studying English. I could write in English and the other person in Spanish.

Phyllis N.

Peekskill, New York

Dear Editor: This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I think the Mail Bag is just wonderful. I corresponded with a girl from Holland and she came to the United States recently and paid me a visit. I was very happy as well as surprised to receive a friend from so far away.

I should be very pleased to correspond with anyone from England, Scotland, Japan, France, Spain, or the "Golden West," of the United States.

I am very much interested in all kinds of sports, music and artistic work. I also like to read western stories and stories of adventure.

I will answer all letters that I receive.

[We are always particularly interested to hear about meetings between overseas friends. Thank you, Alice.]

Clayton, Wisconsin

Dear Editor: This is to express my appreciation of the Mail Bag, as it is very interesting and educational. I hope it will make many friends. I enjoy the many other departments of the Monitor and wish to thank the editors for the helpful things they convey to us.

My home is on the banks of one of Wisconsin's many beautiful little lakes. The part of the State I live in was settled by Indians. At the foot of a hill near the road which runs by my home are several circles of stones. These are where the Indians' teepees and camp fires used to be.

When the people are working in the fields they often dig up arrowheads and ancient hatchets used by these red men.

At times we see wild deer come out of the fields. It is beautiful on a still night to see a wolf come out to the edge of the forest where the moon plays on the trees and snow, and sit with his nose pointing upward and howl.

I would be very glad to write to someone who would be interested in knowing things about my State. I am 20 years old and am interested in dramatics, books and travel.

Anna De G.

The following would like to receive letters:  
Helene L., Chicago, Ill.—From England and Germany.  
Marjorie R. (12), Portland, Ore.  
Ada F. (13), Melbourne, Victoria, Eng.  
From a Dutch or French girl.  
Olive P. (14), Mount Clemens, Mich.—Interested in reading and sports.  
Dorothea F. (15), New York City—Interested in literature and journalism.  
Frances P. (16), Augusta, Ga.  
Dorothea P. (16), Portland, Ore.—Correspond in Spanish.  
Arthur (17), Lakewood, O.—Correspond in Spanish.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS</



## DAILY FEATURES

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. How many years was the licensed liquor traffic given trial in the United States?—*Prohibition Series*..... 10
2. Where are Colonel Lindbergh's trophies now housed?—*Editorial Page Feature*..... 10
3. What, in the opinion of a prominent Canadian, would be as appropriate as a fire extinguisher on top of the Great Pyramid?—*Sayings*..... 10
4. How did a child in the London slums define "grass"?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 10
5. What article is now recognized as an important adjunct to woman's dress?—*Fashion Page*..... 10
6. What is the root meaning of "forever"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
7. To whom should the revision of the protective tariff be left, according to Herbert Hoover?—*Editorial*..... 10
8. What state leads in the construction of highways?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
9. Who was perhaps the greatest of the "romantic" composers?—*Home Forum*..... 10
10. What European country supplies evidence that the "control" of liquor does not control?—*Editorial Notes*..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Atonement

One dictionary defines this word as "restoration of friendly relations; agreement; concord." Literally, it is a setting at one. The phrase, at one, alone, is at least as old as Chaucer, in the sense of being in agreement (of one mind) with another.

The Old Testament Hebrew word translated "atonement" is *kipper* (kip-poor), expiation, and comes from a root word meaning to cover up (with bitumen, etc.), to conceal, to condone.

The New Testament Greek word thus translated is *kata-laiō* (kat-alli-ay), which means: exchange; reconciliation; a change from enmity to friendship.

The word is accented on the second syllable, a-ton-ment. The long sound of the *e* in the second syllable is traceable to the ancient English pronunciation of the word "one," which sound still lingers in a few compounds, such as: only, alone, lonely, etc. The *a* is in account, the *e* as in end.

"By whom we have now received the atonement." Rom. 5:11.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## What They Say

Guglielmo Marconi: "I still have great ideas about wireless. I think that wireless development is still before us and not behind us. We are a long way from utilizing electric waves to anything like their fullest extent."

Ray E. Phillips: "Brotherhood with the needy of humanity is not soft sentiment but intellectual understanding and the will to minister to those needs and to share in life's good things."

Dean Inge: "Let our diplomats and statesmen know that the cunning of a smart solicitor outwitting the lawyers on the other side is exactly what we do not want from them."

Mayor E. G. Batchelder: "I appeal to every member of the community to realize the great fact that he is sent into the world to 'live,' not merely exist."

Viscountess Astor: "What the world needs is newspapers that state to see the good things in other nations, and then print them."

## In Lighter Vein

## His Harvest

Teacher: "Now, Bobbie, tell us when is the harvest season?"  
Bobbie: "From November to March."

Teacher: "Why, Bobbie, I am surprised that you should name such barren months. Who told you they were the harvest season?"  
Bobbie: "Dad; he's a plumber."—*Birmingham Post*.

## Expensive

"It seems necessary that I should see your father," said the teacher as she looked over Willie's very low marks.

"You'd better not," said Willie, the son of a dentist, "my dad charges \$3 a visit."



"Hasee is a good fellow. Although he has always refused my humorous drawings, he has at least never laughed at them."

## "Who Do You S'pose"

I know  
It's so  
That Brownies butter  
Every butter  
Cup.

But who  
Do you  
S'pose it could be  
That pumps the pumpkins  
Up?

## Modern "Pot Luck"

"We'd like to have you stay to dinner with us if you are content to take 'pot luck,'" said the wife, cordially.

"You mean 'can luck,' my dear," murmured her husband.—*Montreal Star*.

## The Process

Teacher: "Now, Jane, please tell us how forests become petrified."  
Jane: "Well it must be the wind that comes along and makes the trees rock."

Teacher: "Now, Jane, please tell us how forests become petrified."  
Jane: "Well it must be the wind that comes along and makes the trees rock."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## The Reward

THE many courtesies extended by a conductor here during his 33 years of service for one of the railroad companies has just brought him recognition and a reward.

He is John Leavy of 113 Garden Street. Mr. Leavy has just received \$100 through the terms of the will left by Mrs. Miriam Coddington De Voë of this city. Mrs. De Voë included Mr. Leavy among the beneficiaries because of his "many courtesies and great kindness shown me when I traveled on his car."

Those who know Mr. Leavy say that his consideration for Mrs. De Voë was typical of that which he has habitually shown for all passengers with whom he has come in contact. At his home, however, no explanation was made of the incident, although it was acknowledged that Mr. Leavy had been notified of the bequest.

## At Least One a Day

"AS WE all enjoy the Sunday so much, we want to do our part toward keeping it active," writes Mrs. C. J. N. San Luis Obispo, Calif., enclosing two or three contributions. She adds: "If these are not used we shall enjoy the something better you have been given." One of the contributions tells of a man who paused in an important mission to change a tire for two women motorists. Completing the job, he declined not only any money, but even their effusive thanks, remarking that he had not forgotten one of his early Boy Scout lessons: to do at least one good turn a day.

## Kindness in Small Things

THE kindness shown by the United States Veterans' Bureau, even in the smallest things, is remarked by W. H. in a contribution from Los Angeles. The latest evidence of this, according to the writer, was the return of a two-cent postage stamp which he had included in a letter to the Bureau. The Bureau in a courteous note informed him that his question was being given full consideration, but that meanwhile his stamp was being returned inasmuch as no more was required on replies to official inquiries.

## Odds and Ends

## "Barking Sands"

The "barking sands" are a freak formation on the west coast of the Hawaiian Island of Kauai. The sand is of coarse consistency, causing it to emit a sharp sound when stepped upon or thrown together by the handful.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: If the Swiss aviator who flew his plane upside down for 19 minutes dwells in a chalet perched on a crag of his native Alps the stunt is no more than would be expected of him.

Motorcar Production  
The United States produces annually about 4,000,000 motor vehicles. France comes next with 2,000,000; England produces 1,900,000; Italy 640,000, and Germany 540,000.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Perhaps the poets, old style, were not as well informed as some of the moderns, but at least they never considered it subtle to end a line with a row of periods.

## Artificial Silk

A German industry is building a \$53,000,000 plant in eastern Tennessee (Elizabethton) for the manufacture of artificial silk from cotton by-products.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The women's registration in Chicago is 55 per cent greater this year than it was last year. It looks as though the silent vote is going to speak volumes.

Princes of Wales  
George IV was Prince of Wales longer than any of his predecessors, namely, 57 years, while Edward VII was Prince of Wales for 59 years.

Ohio State Journal: Probably the safest thing to say at this juncture, if you must say anything, is that if the election were held tomorrow, your candidate would sweep the country.

## Silk Supply

Three-quarters of the world's silk, the supply of which comes almost wholly from the Far East, is used in the United States.

Cincinnati Enquirer: It is getting so that when they talk of double-deckers you don't know whether they are referring to viaducts or sandwiches.

## Church Gains

Churches of the United States enjoyed a gain of 573,723 in membership last year.

Longview Daily News: If more really talked an old time could tell some wild tales about what it used to buy.

## British Needles

The principal manufacturers of needles in Great Britain make 600,000,000 needles a year.

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Emmaline and Susabet

The nicest hens I ever met Were Emmaline and Susabet. When you met them They'd bow to you And cluck a kind Of "Hic-cedee."

When they were home These pleasant hens Lived down the road At Farmer Ben's.

But here and there And everywhere You met the Entertaining pair.

NEARLY everybody for miles around, all the animal people and bird people and insect people and human people, knew and liked Emmaline and Susabet. Emmaline was a white hen and Susabet

he saw two hens running as hard as they could he held the hen house door open till Emmaline and Susabet had hurried in and jumped up on their perch.

And then Emmaline and Susabet always said "Cluck, cluck cluck," which meant "Thank you kindly, Farmer Ben."

A Frenchman living in a town in the north of France went out into the barnyard one morning and discovered a tiny puppy had spent the night under the wings of a hen. The mother hen had adopted the puppy and looked after it as best she could, just as she would one of her own chickens. The puppy appeared very happy and warm and each night snuggled beneath the wings of the hen. This is all right for the moment, but as the puppy will grow rapidly he will soon be larger than the hen, and some day he will be a large German shepherd dog. Probably, when he is full grown, he will show his gratitude by becoming a protector and devoted friend of the hen who is now mothering him.

Once in a great while they were a little bit late getting home and had to hurry. But Farmer Ben always looked up and down the road, and if

Why, with all day before them, Emmaline and Susabet thought nothing of walking several miles. All the other hens thought it was wonderful, but it was nothing at all to Emmaline and Susabet. When they wanted to go faster and farther they ran, but that interfered with conversation, so they preferred to walk.

So Emmaline and Susabet led a happy, industrious and cultivated life. Their day's work for Farmer Ben was finished every day by 10 o'clock, and after that, if the weather was inviting, they traveled and saw the world.

Emmaline Liked Susabet Better Than Any Other Hen.

was a red hen, and they had been the closest of friends ever since they were chicks.

Of course, Emmaline's family had often said to each other that they just couldn't see what Emmaline saw in that red hen. And, of course, Susabet's family had often said to each other that they just didn't understand at all what Susabet saw in that white hen. But there it was, Emmaline liked Susabet better than any other hen, and Susabet liked Emmaline better than any other hen.

Farmer Ben, who was a very practical man, admired and respected Emmaline and Susabet because they were such reliable hens. He knew he could count on them for two eggs a day, and that those eggs would be ready for him at 10 o'clock in the morning and always in the same place. So the rest of the day he let Emmaline and Susabet spend just as they pleased.

"Where they go, I don't know," said Farmer Ben. "But they're always home when I shut up the hen house."

Emmaline and Susabet were great walkers.

Just then I heard footsteps in the next room and I thought to myself, "I guess I'm in for it all right!"

But it was only the Boss and he said, "Hey! What's been going on here?" and went to work and straightened out all the rugs.

And that's all there was to it!

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

## SCHENECTADY

(Continued)

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## New York

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Simon Commission

THE arrival in India of the commission, under the presidency of Sir John Simon, to take evidence in association with committees appointed by the Indian legislatures as to the working of the Reformed Constitution, calls attention once more to one of the most remarkable experiments in democratic statesmanship of which history has record. In 1917 the British Government announced that the purpose of British policy in India was the development of responsible governmental institutions until India became a self-governing community within the British Commonwealth. In the same year a commission headed by Edwin Montagu went out to India to confer with the local authorities, and in 1920 an Act of Parliament was passed establishing the foundations of political democracy in India.

The problem was far more difficult than that which similarly presents itself in any other part of the world. China not excluded. India is not a single nation, like Egypt, or Persia. It is a country containing 320,000,000 people of many races, languages, castes, and religions. It is far more like Europe than any national state. Europe contains 450,000,000 people, is divided into twenty-six races and languages, has no common language, and is still deeply influenced by its religious division into Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Orthodox. India has more races and languages, has no common speech save English, which is the language of the educated only, and is as divided by religion as was Europe in the days of Louis XIV. China, by comparison, is child's play, for while its numbers are as great it has a more or less homogeneous people, a common language, though with vernacular dialects, and no serious religious divisions.

How is democracy to be introduced into a country as large and as divided by race, language, and religion as modern India? That is the practical question, now that the theoretic question of whether India is to progress toward democracy has been settled. The first, or Montagu-Chelmsford, committee based its proposals for an India constitution on what has been called "dyarchy." The constitution established an all-Indian assembly and a number of provincial assemblies. It was, however, obviously impossible to intrust full power to these new bodies until they had gained some experience of the work of government and had proved their capacity to conduct it.

Accordingly the constitution divided the powers of government into two groups in each of the provinces. Over one group the British retained control, over the other group the legislature held control. In other words, Great Britain kept the responsibility for maintaining the peace in India while she passed over to Indian control large governmental powers so that Indian legislators could learn not by criticism alone, but by the experience which comes from responsibility. In the all-Indian assembly the legislature was made advisory only in the sense that the British authorities retained the right to overrule its opposition where they thought it essential to the peace and welfare of India. The country's total electorate, however, still numbers only about 5,000,000 voters.

Unfortunately, perhaps, this new constitution was brought into force just after the World War. Mankind, Oriental mankind no less than Western mankind, was intoxicated with the democratic slogans of the Allies, by the wild visions of a new economic order which were being promulgated from Russia, by the tension and reaction which followed the sufferings and sacrifices of 1914 to 1918. A large section of leading Indian politicians, led by Mahatma Gandhi, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the British from India and the immediate transfer of full power to Indian shoulders and, when this obviously impossible demand was refused, went into non-cooperation. The reformed constitution, therefore, has never received a real trial.

Its introduction, however, has had two other effects only foreseen by acute thinkers. On the one side it has intensified the religious tension between Muhammadans and Hindus. On the other hand it has united the native states in opposition to inclusion in British India. The religious tension has been intensified because while the Hindus number about 220,000,000 the Muhammadans number only about 75,000,000. Every extension of democracy, therefore, tends to bring them permanently under the political domination of their religious opponents, and as before the advent of the British the Muhammadans ruled India, they strongly object. The native states, on the other hand, which constitute about a third of India and about 70,000,000 people of both religions, are still governed by their hereditary rulers, who are naturally apprehensive of too close association with the democratic experiment alongside and of coming under the overlordship, not of the British rulers, to whom they are accustomed, but of Indian politicians whom they distrust.

In these circumstances, the Simon commission, which has just held its first public sitting,

is facing a difficult problem when it is asked to advise Parliament as to the next step which ought to be taken to introduce self-government into India.

### No Retreat on Prohibition

THERE is to be no retreat on the prohibition issue by the church forces of the country. Clearly affirming their right to come to the political rescue of the prohibition reform to which they had given their undivided support for many years, the churches are planning to observe October 28 as "Good Citizenship Sunday." At that time special emphasis is to be placed on the relation between the ballot and law enforcement. An aggressive defense is to be made on that day of all federal and state prohibition statutes, and voters will be urged to preserve the moral victories of the past against the possibilities of political annulment in the future. This action on the part of the churches cannot but have a wholesome effect on the results of the presidential election.

That there is to be no compromise on the part of the religious leadership of the Nation on this most important of the campaign issues has also been made evident by the recent pronouncement of Bishop William T. Manning, who, in a sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, said, with regard to the Eighteenth Amendment, "It is one of the greatest efforts toward moral and social betterment that has ever been made, and our action in making this effort is influencing the thought of the world." Bishop Manning then declared, "I believe this law has already brought great benefit. It has done great things for the women and children in the homes of the wage workers of our land. I support it because of the benefits that it is bringing to the lives and homes of the plain people." His stand on prohibition has already received the commendation of a large number of the leaders of his own and other communions.

Up and down the country such evangelical bodies as the Methodists, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists, not to mention other equally influential denominations, are preparing to utilize election day for the strengthening of these prohibition statutes by undergirding them with an avalanche of ballots in support of that presidential candidate who is the known and trusted friend of national sobriety. In the meantime, it is reassuring to note that the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition is on the firing line in behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment.

It cannot be expected that such men and women, motivated as they are by the highest of ideals and by the loftiest conceptions of citizenship, will supinely surrender what to them is a great moral victory in behalf of social righteousness. If, to preserve this victory, they are required for the time being to change their political affiliations, they stand ready to do that very thing. Altogether it reflects credit to the American people when political relationships can thus be transcended by moral and spiritual considerations.

### Japanese Immigration to Brazil

BRAZIL, in facilitating Japanese immigration to its states most sparsely settled, no doubt is meeting one of its own economic requirements, while at the same time it may assist in solving a pressing problem of the island empire of the Far East. There is no question that Japan for some years has been puzzled concerning what to do with its surplus population, and that emigration has been considered the only way out of the complex situation. Now that a Japanese syndicate has been formed, backed by considerable capital, to send a certain number of families each year to the State of Para for the cultivation of rubber, rice, cotton, cocoa and such other products native to Brazil, this annual accretion to that fertile State should bring prosperity to the newcomers and consequently additional revenue to the country's Government.

Within two years of their arrival in Para the Japanese immigrants can obtain Brazilian citizenship. Speaking for the syndicate that he represents, Nachiro Kukuura states that such is the purpose of those going to South America. There are already a considerable number of Japanese in Brazil, principally in the State of Sao Paulo, where one city, Iguape, is almost entirely populated by them. Sao Paulo, however, with an area of 290,876 square kilometers, has a population of 5,169,945, while Para, with a territory comprising 1,149,712 square kilometers, has a population of only 1,124,849.

The Japanese families going to Para should find their environment wholly to their liking. No country in the world is so well endowed with rivers. The Amazon, with its many tributaries, waters the State of Para and facilitates bringing that virgin soil under cultivation.

With its area of 8,524,777 square kilometers, equal to 3,239,415 square miles, Brazil has a number of other states besides those mentioned where immigration would be welcomed. Its present population, estimated at 34,000,000, is equal to about ten persons per square mile, or one-fourth the population per square mile of the United States proper. Colonizing the Amazon Valley with industrious Japanese should have the effect of making excellent use of what nature has provided in such rich measure.

### The Cincinnati Musical Biennial

BUOYANTLY successful, the May festival of music held at Cincinnati, O., has continued for fifty-five years, thanks chiefly, no doubt, to the devotion of its conductors, to one of whom, Frank van der Stucken, has lately been tendered marked honor. Other festivals, too, have flourished in the same period, and certain ones have languished; but whatever has happened in communities east or west of Cincinnati, the renowned biennial, instituted in 1873 under the direction of Theodore Thomas, keeps high on the wave. The meetings fell at first on odd years and afterward on even; and Mr. Thomas was conductor until 1904, when Mr. van der Stucken received appointment. The latter directed the concerts for a term of six years and again for a term of four; and in consequence of his labors in the festival cause, he

finds himself today in the happy predicament of being compelled to respond to an international address that bears the signatures of many hundreds of musicians, European and American.

Primarily, the success of the performances in the grand oratorio style given at Cincinnati must be explained in the fondness of the people of the city for choral music. But it must also be referred somewhat to a correct plan to start with, and to tactful management, also, down the seasons. For a practical thing, there is the biennial idea, which allows the singers ample time to meditate and prepare their part in the programs. For a sentimental one, there is the month of assembling; nothing ever spoken or written about the festivals but that the name of the month of May was mentioned, either as noun or as adjective.

In the matter of conductors, the May festivals have always had an acknowledged pre-eminence. No mere singing-school type of talent answered the demands. Thomas, Van der Stucken, Kunwald, or whoever it was, had to know works of the greater magnitude, and he had to present them before audiences of shrewd choral discernment.

When all is said, the listening, perhaps, will be found to have brought out the conducting. In which case, the international address, not to take anything from the praise of Mr. van der Stucken, is applause for the body inharmoniously designated the Cincinnati Biennial Musical Festival Association, which has appointed the conductors, and acclaim for the community of Cincinnati, which has lent them attention.

### October

WHY Poe should have chosen October for the season of the mysterious experience which he describes so awesomely in "Ulalume" is patent to many; for is not October above all other months of the year the most mystical and uncertain? Situated midway between summer and winter, October looks both ways, and at times leaves one quite in doubt as to the direction in which it is proceeding—whether it would lure us back to the summery days of September, or lead us forward to the bleak and sunless days of November, "the melancholy days," which Bryant declared to be "the saddest of the year."

If one take a New England road on a cloudless mid-October day, he will find that at no other time of year does the landscape possess more of charm. That the promises of summer have been kept is manifest on every hand. The soft gray and green of the midsummer fields, which weeks ago were shorn of their rich crops, have given way to the autumn vestments of dull yellow and soft brown: the tasseled corn no longer stands in the serried ranks of summer, but is gathered into shocks which like ragged sentinels guard the golden pumpkins, now fully exposed to the eye of the passer-by: the apple orchards bend beneath their loads of fruit, red, green, yellow, russet, ripening under the October sky which daily adds to the intensity of the tempting colors. By the roadside the frost flowers in goodly variety overtop the delicate "butter and eggs" and the lesser autumn blossoms.

On the brown hillside the sumacs are a blaze of color which fairly glows in the afternoon sun. Hickory and birch and beech are ashimmer in autumn dress, varying in tint from the bright yellow of the goldfinches, still flitting about, to the deep shades of Roman gold. Among the birches and white pines, rock maples hang out banners so brilliant that one can scarcely concede the naturalness of the brilliant reds; they seem more like the work of the dyehouse than of nature's artistry. The wide salt marshes reaching far inland are clad in russet and gold, while the domes of salt hay stacked in the long August days lift above the brown floor like huge beehives in the gray haze. As one gazes seaward they stand out in bold relief against the deep blue of the restless sea. What a panorama, and how changeable with the passing hours! As the afternoon shadows lengthen, a thin veil of delicate haze creeps over the landscape, softening it as by magic until its colors blend into one huge carpet, woven in intricacies of pattern and variety of tints which no artist could rival.

October is the season both of plenty and of mystery; and nowhere is its charm more appealing than in New England, with its snow-tipped mountains, its flaming hillsides, its golden marshes and brilliant sunshine, tempered by the hazy mists rising out of its historic soil.

### Editorial Notes

October 1 was a red-letter day for the Dominion of Canada, for on that date the first air mail service was inaugurated, bringing the East and far West appreciably nearer. This will be supplemented when the giant airship is finished by the British Government, which will establish an aerial mail service between England and Canada. A letter posted in London will then reach British Columbia in four days, instead of a couple of weeks, as at the present time.

"Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis," the old Latin proverb has it. And this is being exemplified in London. A few years ago man's friend the horse regarded the motorcar as a nuisance and an intruder. Today the tables are turned. Horse-drawn vehicles are causing such delay to traffic that special legislation is foreseen to meet the exigencies of the case. The loss to London in traffic delays is reported to amount to the huge sum of £40,000,000.

Robert E. Reinow, dean of men of the University of Iowa, in remarking the "changed mental attitude" of the students of that institution in their acceptance of the truism that "gentlemen don't get drunk," is doing his part to establish the higher general realization that, under the Constitution of the United States, a true gentleman does not drink at all.

If all children were taught in the home to think in terms of "world friendship," as recommended by Mrs. Helen S. Evans, founder of the Pre-School World Friendship League, it would be eminently conservative to state that the foundation would be firmly laid in the coming generation for permanent world peace.

### The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE announcement of the now much advertised Anglo-French compromise came as a surprise to British public opinion when it was made to the House of Commons by Sir Austen Chamberlain last July. Nobody took much interest in it at the time. It seemed to be incident to the long negotiations which had been proceeding on disarmament. It was to be passed to the United States and Germany and Italy for their consideration and opinion. Everybody went off on their holidays in peace.

It was only as the voice of criticism grew louder and louder in Germany, Italy, and the United States, that people began to inquire what the compromise was. To this they got no answer, for inasmuch as it was under consideration by other governments, it was held to be secret until their replies could also be published. So the storm grew louder while British public opinion grew more and more amazed, for it had only newspaper revelations to guide it as to what the noise was all about.

It is now evident that the compromise was much more far-reaching than was originally supposed. The main purpose of the agreement was to get rid of the deadlock in the disarmament commission between the views of Great Britain and France as to the method by which disarmament was to take place. The second purpose was to put an end to an inept competition between Great Britain and France in certain types of armament, such as submarines, small cruisers, aircraft, and so forth.

The disagreement between Great Britain and France was removed, but at the price of producing a much more serious ground of difference with the United States, Germany and Italy. For the Anglo-French compromise included on the military side the relinquishment of the British objection to the exclusion of reservists in the computation of military strength, an arrangement which would have consolidated French military superiority over Germany, and on the naval side an agreement that small defensive ships should not be limited, but that large "offensive" ships should be limited, an arrangement equally distasteful to the United States and to Italy.

Far more serious, however, than the disagreement with the other powers, for that is easily removable, as the compromise requires their consent before it can become part of a general disarmament agreement, are the underlying implications of the proceedings. The compromise could plausibly be represented as a renewal of the old pre-war Anglo-French Entente, as against both Germany and the United States, and there were not wanting interested persons who assiduously put that interpretation upon it.

On the one side it could be said that Great Britain had abandoned her earlier policy of holding the balance even between France and Germany, of gradually effecting a reconciliation between them and of making the basis of European peace friendly co-operation between France, Germany and Great Britain in using the League of Nations machinery as the effective mode of settling all Europe's disputes by pacific means.

On the other side it could be said that Great Britain was entering into an alliance with France in order to try to prevent the United States building the type of ships that it required, and in the event of it doing so or making any arrangement for disarmament, of nullifying the effect by a naval entente between the French and the British navies.

Fortunately there does not seem to be any ground for

the inferences thus drawn. The British Government emphatically repudiates them, and certainly British public opinion would not tolerate them for an instant. They illustrate, however, the objection to private negotiations between any two members of a general conference. The negotiators lose touch with the desires and interests of the other parties, and suspicion runs riot all over the world with no effective means of keeping it in control.

There are two plausible explanations of the genesis of the compromise. The first is that it was the handiwork of naval and military experts trying to reconcile technical differences, and that neither Sir Austen Chamberlain nor M. Briand, in the pressure of work, appreciated the political significance and the political dynamite in the proposals submitted. The second is that the French Foreign Office, in its constant effort to induce Great Britain to enter into some kind of entente as a guarantee of France's security, put forward proposals the significance of which in binding Great Britain and France together it understood, but which Sir Austen Chamberlain, at the time, did not.

Fortunately the compromise now has few apologists in Great Britain. Lord Cushendun has repeatedly said that if it is not acceptable to others it will have no effect. It quite obviously is not acceptable to any other power. So it is to be presumed that it will pass quietly into the limbo of forgotten things.

But there is one quite clear moral of the whole proceeding. The root of the difficulty about disarmament and of the persistent disagreement between Great Britain and the United States about naval armaments is the fact that the discussion has been confined to armaments and to what would happen in time of war. So long as the larger political issues are excluded (and at Washington in 1922 they were included) admirals and generals dominate the scene and they think not about peace but how they will be situated in the event of war.

There is only one foundation upon which a naval agreement between Great Britain and the United States can be made, and that is the Peace Pact, which rules out war altogether. War ought to be ruled out of consideration altogether in Anglo-American relations, for there is no possible justification for war between them and no thinking person contemplates it as possible.

Once that is done the armaments question becomes easy to settle, for each side can have what lessened armaments it requires for police purposes only. The objections now raised in the United States to Great Britain having a somewhat larger total tonnage to patrol the far-flung British Commonwealth and the objections raised in Great Britain to the United States having a somewhat larger fleet of large cruisers armed with eight-inch guns, will fall to the ground.

The Peace Pact also provides the basis for a settlement of the old controversy about the interference with neutral trade in time of war. For if war is renounced, "belligerent rights" against neutrals in private wars disappear and "neutral rights" to assist an outlaw state also disappear. The Peace Pact is a clear statement of the law of peace on earth and good will toward men, and though much has to be done to make it effective, if Great Britain and the United States stick to the fundamental it expresses they will certainly be led, not to armaments and war, but to lasting peace.

### Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE summer season at Geneva has not been such a brilliant affair as usual in spite of the glorious weather. This, it is said, is mainly due to the fact that not so many visitors from the United States have come to the city of the League as in former years. In fact, according to the returns of the American Committee, there were about 100 fewer a week visiting the Palace of Nations than in July and August of last year. This falling off in the attendance of Americans was attributed to the presidential election which, it is supposed, has kept at home a number of those who might otherwise have come to Geneva. But one would not gather from the crowds one sees on the Quai du Mont Blanc that there were fewer foreigners here than last year. The majority of them do not, however, stop very long in Geneva; they try to get a peep of the Assembly at work, or they wander round the Palace of Nations in the hope of obtaining admission to the famous glass room when the Council is in session, taking away with them a rather confused idea of the many activities of the League of Nations. It is the visitors from the United States who are above all the serious students of the League, and it is for that reason that those in touch with the Secretariat are quickly aware of any diminution in the number of visitors from that country.

The opening of the Saffa Exhibition, initiated by the Swiss association for women's work, attracted 60,000 visitors to Berne, which celebrated the day by a civic reception and a banquet. In the evening there was a grand illumination of the picturesque towers and bridges of the city, the tower of the cathedral looking as if it were wreathed in flames. Organized through the combined efforts of eighty feminine societies and dealing with every activity familiar to women, the Saffa certainly deserves its popularity, for there is not a phase of household management nor a corner of women's activities in Switzerland which it does not deal with. As one of the speakers at the opening ceremony said, few people realize that women are the greatest consumers of all kinds of articles, and if the Saffa Exhibition merely proves this fact, the average man who is largely engaged in manufacturing or selling household articles might well be attracted by the exhibition. One of the most attractive features is the women's orchestra which, under the direction of Adele Bloesch Stocker, gives a succession of performances every day.

Charming, indeed, was the procession of women workers who marched through the town on the opening day to inaugurate the exhibition, the old streets of Berne lending an attractive setting to their artistic costumes. The procession, which illustrated every type of feminine activity, in field, home, and factory, consisted of twelve groups accompanied by bands and preceded by motorcars driven by women. The first group represented old-fashioned and modern housekeeping, and the contrast between past and present methods, as illustrated by pictorial groups on cars or on foot, greatly amused the crowd. After this came the peasant women, who illustrated every phase of country life, accompanied by little girls who were dressed as the flowers of the Alps. The next group was devoted to women's fashions, and here again the contrast between the dignified dresses of several generations ago and the short skirts of today greatly amused the crowd. The women workers reminded one of similar groups at the Fête des Vignerons last year, each group illustrating some activity, such as straw plaiting, pillow lace making, and pottery. Hotel keeping, which is, perhaps, the greatest industry of all in Switzerland, had a group to itself, and how mine host received his guest 100 years ago, as contrasted with the way he does it now, was prettily depicted. Natural science, literature, music, and art supplied pictorial groups of college and family life. Finally, the social activities of women were represented, nor was the women's suffrage movement in Switzerland forgotten. Its slow progress was shown by a huge snail mounted on a wagon pulled by women. The girl athlete also figured in the procession, but what pleased the crowd most was

the group of 600 girls and women wearing Swiss costumes from all parts of the Confederation.

According to statistics, 36,000 Swiss citizens keep bees. This means that one family in twenty-five has a beehive. The latest statistics show a great increase of the bee population since 1876, when 177,120 hives were counted in the census which was then taken. Now the number has increased to nearly 300,000, and the Swiss bee industry represents a capital value of 20,000,000 francs. The annual output of the Swiss hives amounts to 12,000,000 francs' worth of honey. The native production of honey is, however, not sufficient for the needs of Switzerland, and 300,000 kilograms of the busy bee's product have to be imported every year. This is not surprising, because every tourist who puts up at a Swiss pension finds on the table at breakfast a little jar of honey, which he is assured is not what the Germans call "Ersatz" (artificial) honey.

Here is a good cat story from the Swiss Mountains. A kitten recently followed a party of climbers from the Gschwendalp to Hohruri on the summit of the Blumalp, 3671 meters high. There she installed herself as a guide, for whenever a party ascended the Blumalp she met them on the Rothorn ridge and accompanied them to the top of the mountain. Of course, the tourists fed her well, but when they attempted to catch her and take her down to a more genial climate she would have nothing to say to them. One day, however, a mountain climber caught her and put her into his bag with his camera with the intention of taking her home with him. But he did not reckon with the artful ways of this Swiss kitten, for although he only left the bag for a few minutes, when he came back it had disappeared, kitten, camera, and all. A few days later he could hardly believe his eyes when he again met the kitten on the Rothorn ridge. Again the kitten was not to be caught, and now she is to be left to her own devices in the hope that when the snow falls she will come down to the valley and turn once more into a respectable domestic cat.

According to a report in the ninth edition of the general Swiss motorcar address book of 1928, there are now 56,400 motorcars in Switzerland. This is an increase of 8000 over last year's statistics. The Canton of Zurich comes first with 9558 motorcars, then comes the Canton of Berne with 8299, while Geneva is a good third with 7401, and Vaud comes fourth with 6228. The most popular motorcar in Switzerland is the Italian Fiat, which can boast of 8727 cars in the Confederation. Next come French and United States cars, the latter showing an ever-increasing popularity. It is strange that there should be so few British automobiles in Switzerland among the hundred or so different makes that are to be seen there. But the British manufacturer apparently concentrates on the demand for motorcycles, and continues to hold the first place in this field of motor activity.

A beautiful collection of women's needlework is to be found at present in the history museum at Berne. Especially interesting are the exhibits from the Canton of Grisons, where the art of embroidery and weaving is still cultivated. There are also some fine examples of drawn thread work and lace altar hangings to be seen from this part of Switzerland. The most exquisite exhibit is a large tablecloth which is supposed to date from the thirteenth century and to have been originally used in the cloister of St. Gallen. There are, moreover, some very fine textiles of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a gorgeous altar piece embroidered in gold and silver now belonging to the cloister of St. Andreas at Sarnen. It was originally the bridal dress of Queen Agnes of Hungary, which was presented to the monastery in the middle of the fourteenth century to serve as an altar hanging. There are also some fine specimens of jewelry in the exhibition which have been lent by Bernese and Genevese families. Particularly beautiful are the watches which show how great was the skill of the Genevese watchmakers two or three centuries ago.